

# DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B 1

YE JIANYING FETES VISITING AMERICAN COUPLE

OWO41740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had [a] cordial conversation this evening with Mr. Chiang Yun-tien and his wife Daisy Yang Chiang who have come back from the United States to see their relatives and tour the motherland. The meeting took place at the Taiwan Hall in the Great Hall of the People.

After the meeting, Chairman Ye gave a banquet in their honour. Present on the occasion were Deng Yingchao and Shi Liang, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Lu Dingyi and Li Weihsan, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as leading members of other departments including Luo Qingchang, Tong Xiaopeng and Xiong Xianghui.

GENG BIAO MEETS YOUNG POLITICAL LEADERS DELEGATION

OWO71632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)--Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council, met this afternoon with a U.S. young political leaders delegation. The delegation is headed by Charles S. Robb, lieutenant governor of the state of Virginia, and the deputy leader is Peter McPherson, special assistant to former U.S. President Ford.

This is the first delegation from the U.S. Young Political Leaders Council to come to China since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

At today's meeting, Vice-Premier Geng Biao described China's economic construction and industrial and agricultural production.

Present were Wu Shaozu, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation, and Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on August 4 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation.

Hu Qili, president of the host federation, met with the delegation and hosted a dinner in their honour. Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, explained China's foreign policy to the guests. The delegation will soon leave Beijing to visit Shanghai, Hangzhou and Wuxi.

## S O V I E T I N T E N T I O N S T O W A R D N O N A L I N E D M O V E M E N T E X A M I N E D

HK071339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Unattributed short commentary on international affairs: "A Vicious Motive"]

[Text] In anticipation of the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries, the Soviet Union recently set all propaganda organs in motion and feverishly advertised that its relationship with the nonaligned countries and the nonaligned movement was one based on "full equality," "mutual respect" and "noninterference in each other's internal affairs." It also accused China of "cajoling and intimidating" the nonaligned countries, "interfering" in the "internal affairs" of the nonaligned movement and trying to reduce the movement to one of its "political tools." This trick of deliberately confusing right and wrong and confounding black and white clearly showed the Soviet Union's designs over the coming nonaligned summit.

The Soviet vilification of China was utterly groundless. China always speaks highly of the nonaligned movement for its pursuance of an independent and nonbloc policy and resolutely supports its orientation of combating imperialism, colonialism and other forms of foreign domination and hegemony. China has never styled itself as the "natural ally" of the nonaligned movement and has never dictated its will to the movement. China's open and aboveboard attitude brooks no distortion.

It is the Soviet Union which has been cajoling and intimidating nonaligned countries, interfering in the internal affairs of the nonaligned movement and trying to reduce the movement to one of its political tools. One can readily recall that the Soviet Union had done its utmost to snuff out the movement in its cradle by dismissing it as a "mishmash" of nations and to bar the movement from international politics. Later, when the movement had grown in unity and struggle, the Soviet Union decided to change its tactics and make it serve its own pursuit for world domination. With this in view, it wanted to be present at the nonaligned summit in the capacity of "observer." On the eve of the fourth nonaligned summit, it crudely brought pressure to bear on the heads of state or government gathering in Algiers by sending them a message and asking them to refrain from discussing the gap between the poor and rich nations, from mentioning the "superpowers" and declaring their opposition to hegemonism. Those who objected to this Soviet line were branded "lackeys of imperialism." It openly demanded that the nonaligned movement abandon its independent and nonbloc policy and enter into "an effective alliance" with it. Those who opposed to this were labelled "out-and-out counter-revolutionaries." It sows discord among the nonaligned countries, brands a large number of countries which upheld the correct orientation of the movement as "reactionary" or "conservative" and urges the so-called "progressive" and "healthy" forces to "prevail over" and defeat these countries. It directs Cuba and Vietnam--two so-called nonaligned nations--to embark on aggression against other nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia respectively and fosters division and confusion within the nonaligned movement. All this shows that the record of Soviet relations with the movement is not one of amity characterized by "equality" and mutual "respect," but one of vicious attempts to suppress, control and split the movement.

It is quite clear that the Soviet mouthpieces try to present Cuba, the Kremlin's flunkey, in a most favorable light. But the fact is that Cuba, having donned the guise of non-alignment, is playing an important role in the Kremlin's effort to manipulate or divide the movement. At Moscow's beck and call, it has sent its mercenary troops to intervene in Africa and the Middle East, undermined the fundamental principles of and provoked differences within the movement. [paragraph continues]



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

Thus, it has acted as Moscow's Trojan horse in the movement and is being opposed by many nonaligned countries. The Soviet Union wants to bolster Cuba's position now as the host country of the coming nonaligned summit. The Soviet mouthpieces violently attacked China as the "enemy of the nonaligned movement," ranting that "Beijing keeps saying that Cuba is respectfully carrying out Moscow's instructions" to "make the nonaligned movement more dependent on the Soviet Union" and "concentrates fire on Cuba." They said that these were "fabrications" aimed at "sowing discord" between the nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union. Any person, however, with good sense will be able to tell at one glance that these slanders are not so much a vilification of China as a threat to the nonaligned countries. The Soviet Union equates Cuba with the nonaligned movement, forbids the non-aligned countries to oppose Cuba's sabotage of the movement and labels those who do this as "enemies of the nonaligned movement" and Beijing's "followers," hoping that this will put Cuba in a position to do as it pleases at the coming nonaligned summit.

The efforts made by the Soviet Union to glorify itself, vilify China, defend Cuba and intimidate the nonaligned countries on the eve of the nonaligned summit only show its ulterior designs toward the summit. No matter how vicious are the Soviet designs, the nonaligned countries will definitely be able to overcome every obstacle and sabotage and push the movement forward.

#### SOVIET 'LOGIC' ON REFUGEES QUESTIONED

OW061236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

["XINHUA Commentary: Moscow's Cruel Logic"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Xi)--The total number of refugees expelled by the Vietnamese authorities reportedly far exceeds one million. Among them, 250,000 have been taken in by China and 300,000 by Western countries, 350,000 have been wandering about in the Southeast Asian region, and about 100,000 have been drowned or have died of illness. At present, there are still thousands of people struggling for survival on the sea.

Before and after the Geneva meeting on refugees, a number of countries sent out ships and boats to the high sea in Southeast Asia to rescue the dying refugees. This was an act of humanitarianism.

U.N. Secretary-General K. Waldheim stated at the conclusion of the Geneva meeting on refugees on July 21, "Rescue at sea deserves special attention. I note with appreciation the noble and humane action undertaken by France and Italy, which have sent ships to the area to rescue refugees in distress and the extraordinary response of the United States which is embarking on a major rescue operation. As you have been informed by the high commissioner, the United Nations is taking the leadership in organizing an international co-operative effort in this area."

Since the Geneva meeting on refugees, ships from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Western Germany, Norway and the Netherlands have rescued and are still rescuing thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese refugees. Captain William Martin of the British ship "Nibomga" said: "My conscience would have troubled me forever had I passed them by."

However, according to an AP report on July 27, more than 80 Soviet merchant ships have been operating in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand without making any move to help Vietnamese refugee boats. The Soviet ships were seen in those waters during the past week, when an international rescue effort began. Moreover, the Soviet paper PRAVDA has even described the rescue of the Vietnamese refugees by such countries as the United States, France and Italy as "engaging in political speculation" and "launching a provocative demonstration". IZVESTIYA said in a report that the rescue was an "empty show" and a "psychological warfare in cooperation with Beijing". TASS said the rescue of the Vietnamese refugees "is not a humanitarian operation but a show of muscle." The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN in a commentary on July 28 alleged that the rescues are "extremely barbarous measures" aimed at "instigating illegal departure from Vietnam."

Then, what are the acts perpetrated by Hanoi and praised by Moscow as acts "in compliance with humanitarianism"? We would like to cite some facts:

--On June 20, a boat carrying 93 refugees, after four days of drifting, ran ashore on an island of the Nansha group of islands under the occupation of Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese soldiers fired at the boat with rifles, machine guns and mortars, killing 85 refugees including 45 children.

--On June 28, Vietnamese soldiers opened fire at two refugee boats, killing 23 refugees.

--On June 30, an official of the West German Embassy in Singapore said that Vietnamese naval forces fired gun shots at two West German supply ships attempting to tow away a boat carrying Vietnamese refugees at its full capacity, and they detained one of them.

--According to a Dutch newspaper report on July 28, the Vietnamese authorities did not give permission to a Dutch-chartered Greek freighter "Frontados" for unloading in Haiphong port. The freighter was carrying 5,300 tons of powdered milk and butyric oil (liquified butter) as relief aid for the Vietnamese refugees.

Where else can one find such acts of "humanitarianism" as advocated by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in which hundreds of thousands of people including the aged, women and children were driven to the sea to get drowned? Where else can one find such "humanitarianists" who would neither themselves save the dying, nor let others do the rescue? The Vietnamese and Soviet authorities have been so merciless, barbarous and inhuman toward the refugees that they have lost all popular support in the world.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

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JAPANESE CABINET APPROVES NEW ECONOMIC-SOCIAL PROGRAM

OW072042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 7 (XINHUA)--The average economic growth rate for Japan in the next seven years will be 5.7 per cent. This is specified in a "new 7-year economic and social programme" (fiscal year 1979--1985) formally approved at a Cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira here this morning.

Under the programme, the "basic orientation" for the Japanese economy in future is: "Rectifying economic imbalances", "industrial restructuring to cope with the limited availability of oil and other energy resources" and "establishing a new Japanese-style welfare society". Japanese newspapers pointed out that this programme is to cope with changes that the Japanese economy has encountered at home and abroad, particularly with the shortage of energy resources and the financial crisis at home. The main objective of the programme is to help the Japanese economy embark on the road of "stable growth".

The programme envisages an increase in general excise tax beginning fiscal 1980 with a view to ending as soon as possible the floatation of deficit-covering bonds. Average payments for tax and social insurance per person will increase by 1.5 times.

The programme suggests reduction in the consumption of energy in all fields and development of new energy as a substitution for oil. Oil import for fiscal 1985 will be restricted to 365,400 million litres. Japan's dependence on imported oil will be reduced from 74.5 per cent of its energy needs in 1977 to 62.4 per cent.

Under the programme, the proportion of agriculture, forestry and fishery in the national economy will be further reduced. So will be that of the manufacturing and building industries. However, the proportion of commerce, transport and services will be increased. The average annual growth rate of these three sectors will be 1.4, 5.7 and 5.9 respectively. By 1985, the employment rate in commerce, service trades and other sectors will increase to 57 per cent as against the 52 per cent in 1975.

BULGARIAN LEADER SEEKS JAPANESE AID

OW080730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 8 (XINHUA)--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, recently told Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, that Bulgaria hoped to get Japanese financial and technical aid so as to build a free trade port in the coastal city of Burgas, Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN discloses today.

The total volume of trade between Japan and Bulgaria was 73 million U.S. dollars last year. Bulgaria has signed technical cooperation agreements with the Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, the Nippon Electric and the Hitachi, Ltd. The proposal for building a free trade port will attract Japanese enterprises, the newspaper notes. Japan will set up an investigation committee next month to make the proposal more concrete.

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PRC SOCIAL SCIENCES OFFICIAL FETES JAPANESE WRITER

OW071726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)--Zhou Yang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of Yasushi Inoue, noted Japanese writer and permanent advisor to the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his party.

BRIEFS

SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP MONUMENT--Tokyo, July 27--A monument marking the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship was built recently in Kizuki City, Oita Prefecture. The 50 centimetre high granite monument was built with contributions from 22 members of the Kizuki chapter of the Oita Prefectural Association of Japan-China Friendship. An inscription "Good Neighbourliness and Friendship" in the hand-writing of Mayor Uemoto of Kizuki City was engraved on the monument. The words "In Commemoration of the Conclusion of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty" and the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty were also engraved on it. The monument will be unveiled when Oita establishes sister city ties with the Chinese city of Wuhan. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONCERT--Tokyo, July 10--An international concert, the "Signing Voices From Afar", was held here this evening, and warmly welcomed by over 2,000 people present. Participating in the concert were artists from China, India, Iraq and Japan. This is the first of the four successive concerts sponsored by the Japan Democratic Music Association under the title of "Musical Voyage Along the Silk Road". The concert was addressed by Professor Masao Koizumi of the Tokyo Arts University who is in charge of the concert, Fang Lian, head of the Chinese performance group, and representatives from India and Iraq. They unanimously pointed out that the Silk Road is the road linking up the ties of friendship between them and that the concert would certainly further promote the understanding between the countries concerned. Liang Geng, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here and diplomatic envoys of other countries attended the concert. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1729 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW]



## RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DENOUNCES VIETNAM FOR GENOCIDE

HK080652 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Lan Mingliang [5663 2494 5328]: "The Most Serious Case of Genocide in the Contemporary Era"]

[Excerpts] The Vietnamese authorities' despicable deeds of expelling and massacring refugees in an organized and planned way are a serious violation of international law and the UN Charter and are a savage example of trampling on the basic values of civilization and human dignity. World opinion sternly points out: Today Vietnam is a genuine successor to Nazi Germany. What it has done regarding the refugee problem is the most serious case of genocide since World War II.

The creation and exportation of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities and the persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany are different in method and scale, yet they are similar as far as the starting point and the consequences of their policies are concerned.

Like the persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany, the Vietnamese authorities' expulsion and massacre of refugees is an invariable outcome of their pursuit of aggression and expansion abroad and their practice of national chauvinism at home.

To seek regional hegemony, the Vietnamese authorities today are following in Hitler's footsteps and pushing the policy of racial chauvinism at home. They go all out to advocate that the Kinh are the ruling nationality, thus stirring up and creating hatred between nationalities. They discriminate against and persecute Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin, Overseas Chinese and local inhabitants of minority nationalities, robbing them of their money and property, depriving them of the means of livelihood and expelling them by force. Even the Vietnamese people who show their dissatisfaction over the Vietnamese authorities' aggression and expansion can hardly avoid the fate of being expelled from Vietnam or detained in a "reeducation camp." The Vietnamese authorities enforce a policy of "cleaning" the borders of sending large numbers of working groups comprised of Kinh army officers to replace cadres of minority nationalities working there and by driving the "unreliable" people of minority nationalities into the Chinese borders. While encroaching upon Kampuchean soil and massacring and expelling the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese authorities publicly sent several hundred thousand Vietnamese to Kampuchea as permanent residents. The Vietnamese troops of aggression brutally suppressed, even by using poisonous gas, the people of minority nationalities in Laos who refused to accept the Vietnamese rule. Large numbers of Lao people, especially those of minority nationalities, were forced to flee their country. All of these deeds irrefutably demonstrate that the Vietnamese authorities' policies of aggression and expansion, of colonizing Kampuchea and Laos and of genocide are the basic cause of the outflow of large numbers of refugees from the three Indochinese countries.

Like Nazi Germany's persecution of the Jews, the Vietnamese authorities' expulsion and massacre of refugees are deeds decided by Vietnam in defiance of international law and are well planned and organized. The Vietnamese authorities also set up a special government department to expel and massacre the refugees. This special department is reportedly under the charge of a Political Bureau member and is directly responsible to the Vietnamese premier. There are offices in charge of refugee export at the central level and in various provinces. The Vietnamese ministries of the interior and finance also have a hand in the matter. The Vietnamese authorities regard refugee export as a state enterprise and seek exorbitant profits. They squeezed \$3 billion from the refugees. Moreover, in defiance of universal condemnation, they committed the crimes of robbing the refugees of their money and murdering them and then got rid of the corpses and removed all evidence of the crime. The Vietnamese Navy reportedly fired at foreign vessels rescuing refugees from the sea, shot the refugees who swam for their lives because their boats had sunk, and fired at boats carrying "illegal" refugees who had not paid for their passage.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The Vietnamese authorities even resorted to ordering the installation of time bombs in refugee boats to kill the refugees and sink the boats to remove all evidence of the crime and deceive the public.

In the past, Hitler killed a large number of Jews by means of concentration camps, gas chambers, cremators, "medical experiments," massacre and by other inhuman and savage methods. The Vietnamese authorities sent to concentration camps those who were unable to pay their passage with gold or U.S. dollars, and left them to starvation and other ordeals. They also invented the "massacre at sea," a method Hitler never adopted. After squeezing all the money from the refugees, they gave them small boats or broken freighters (some of these small boats were specially made by a shipyard set up by the Vietnamese authorities for the export of refugees) and let them drift about in the sea. Waiting for the refugees was the fate of dying of hunger, overexposure to the sun, thirst or drowning. According to an estimate by a Western specialist, 200,000 of the 1,000,000 refugees expelled by the Vietnamese authorities have drowned.

Condemning the Vietnamese authorities for exporting refugees and stopping them from doing so--this is a question of principle in promoting justice, combating hegemony, maintaining peace and checking aggression. Let all countries and peoples that uphold the humanitarian principle and advocate justice unite to overcome all obstacles caused by hegemonism and stop the Vietnamese authorities from creating and exporting refugees.

#### TYPHOON DAMAGE TO HONG KONG REPORTED

OW031208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 3 (XINHUA)--Six persons were killed, 260 wounded and 3,000 others rendered homeless as Typhoon "Hope," racing at 100 miles per hour, assailed Hong Kong full blast at 1 p.m. yesterday, causing extensive damage to the island of Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Hardest hit were the New Territories, where tidal waves inundated several places, driving many inhabitants to the rooftops. Eighty percent of the farmland in the area was swamped, and many fish ponds were filled and large amounts of fish spilled over the banks, causing local peasants serious losses.

All sea, air and land traffic in Hong Kong came to a standstill later in the afternoon. Eighteen of the 145 ocean-going ships moored in the harbour were carried away by strong winds which had snapped their anchor chains. Others collided with one another, and four of them were grounded. The Greek freighter "Argonaut" hit the sea dyke near Tsim Sha Tsui, damaging part of the wharf there. Transport and commercial activities here gradually returned to normal this morning.

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SOUTH ASIA

F 1

CONFLICT CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Situation

OW072036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)--A tense atmosphere still prevails in downtown Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, following the rebellion on August 5, with tanks and armoured vehicles patrolling in the streets, military helicopters hovering over the city, and a full night curfew imposed in the whole city, according to reports from Western news agencies.

A UPI report said yesterday that on August 5, Moslem armed forces "attempted to seize a major military installation in the capital. They were aided by military deserters who took their weapons when they joined the fight against the government of President Gen. Nur Mohammad Taraki." It added: "Heaviest fighting raged in Kabul around military barracks in the Bala Hisar fort, according to Radio Kabul, indicating that some military units have been involved in the fiercest clashes in Afghanistan since President Nur Mohammad Taraki seized power in a bloody coup in April 1978."

REUTER said in a report that the Bala Hisar fort with "155-mm artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns embedded in the fortifications, contains about 1,200 troops." "The uprising at Bala Hisar was the third involving the armed forces this year," it added.

UPI reported yesterday that "travellers returning from Afghanistan said, the Soviets were actively involved in the fighting, directing air attacks against the insurgents." "Soviet-built tanks and jet fighters killed hundreds of Moslem rebels and mutinous soldiers in the streets of Kabul in a fierce battle for the capital," the report said.

U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Tom Reston said at a news briefing yesterday that the U.S. Government regarded as "clearly a serious matter" the fighting that erupted in Kabul on August 5 during a mutiny of government troops. He reaffirmed the U.S. State Department's statement of August 3 that "we expect the principle of non-interference to be respected by all parties...including the Soviet Union."

Correspondent's View

OW072028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA correspondent)--Fighting between Afghan Moslem armed forces and government troops is undergoing a new development. Barracks and posts of the government troops are attacked, highways cut off and rural areas and townships occupied by Moslem armed forces; and government troops cross over to the Moslem forces. With the fierce fighting which broke out in the capital of Kabul on August 5, the political situation in the country has become even more unstable.

According to recent foreign news agency reports, "fighting broke out in nearly all of Afghanistan's 28 provinces." Government troops "controlled less than half" of the rural areas. According to DER SPIEGEL of West Germany, fighting on different scales broke out in Badakhshan (in the northeast), Mazari-Sharif (in the north), Maimana (in the northwest) and Herat, Farah and Nimrouz (in the west). Japan's Tokyo SHIMBUN reported on July 29 that the Moslem armed forces "have settled down in Kunar, Nangarhar and Paktia provinces in the northeast of the country along the Afghan-Pakistan border area and have become a headache for the government." UPI reported that the Moslem armed forces captured a town 150 miles from Kabul, after encircling it for two months and hoisted the Islam flag there.



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SOUTH ASIA

The British paper GUARDIAN reported on August 1 that "near the city (Kabul) centre machinegun fire can occasionally be heard from the outskirts as the war moves closer." It added that "the vital road link to Russia is also under threat" and that the road to Pakistan through the Khyber Pass is frequently cut.

Reports say that continued suppression of the Moslem troops by the government troops is under the direct command of Soviet advisers and has aroused more resistance. There are tens of thousands of Moslem troops who are fighting the government troops. Dissatisfied with Soviet control and intervention, many officers and soldiers of the government forces have deserted; there have been cases in which government troops killed their officers before going over to the Moslem side. An AP report said, "The insurgency, poorly led and equipped, has been aided by a report of upsurge in defections by individual Afghan government troops and whole units." Having captured government weapons, the Moslems are now better armed--with artillery pieces, anti-aircraft guns and quantities of ammunition.

UPI reported yesterday that "the government was losing ground against its internal foes despite the presence of as many as 5,000 Soviet civilian and military advisers."

#### REPORT ON NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

OW231954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Kathmandu, July 23 (XINHUA)--Nepal has achieved remarkable success in preserving her sovereignty and independence and promoting its national interests, said Nepalese Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi in his foreign policy speech at a function sponsored by the Nepal Council of World Affairs here this evening.

He said these are the basic objectives of Nepal's foreign policy of peace, friendship and non-alignment. He added: "We aim further at the establishment of friendly and cooperative relations with our neighbours and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to peace in the region and the world at large." For this end, he said, the Nepalese Government has been pursuing and will pursue a policy of non-alignment, a policy which consists of viewing international problems in the light of Nepal's own interests, independently and without submitting to any alien pressure. "Our world perception," he said, "depends on our perception of the need for maintenance of international peace in general and coexistence and cooperation between China and India in particular." He also said his government is satisfied to note the beginning of a thaw in the relations between India and China.

Shahi said Nepal's relations with China continue to be close and excellent. They are firmly based on good-neighbourliness and the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

He also enunciated his country's stand on the Middle East issue, the reunification of Korea and other international problems.

The Nepalese foreign minister stressed that his country will strive to develop friendly relations not only with south Asian countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but also with Japan and countries in Europe as well as the Soviet Union and the United States.



LI XIANNIAN SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

OW071624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this evening described the Republic of Zambia as "a new and developing country full of vigour".

"The Zambian people will surely run their country well," Li Xiannian said during a meeting today with a delegation from the United National Independence Party of Zambia led by Kapasa Makasa, a member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the rural development subcommittee under the Central Committee. Li Xiannian, who visited Zambia earlier this year, noted that Zambia has rich copper mines, forests and other natural resources which provide the Zambian people with favourable conditions for developing their national economy.

Both China and Zambia, he added, suffered a lot from imperialist enslavement in the past and therefore the two peoples have much in common. He extended a warm welcome to the delegation which he said was an important one. Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian described to the Zambian guests the present situation in China's agriculture and China's plans for further agricultural development.

Delegation leader Makasa said that the Zambian visitors have been able to see with their own eyes China's achievements in agriculture and other fields, and would take them as lessons. Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian said that the experience of each country can only be created by its own people, and that the experiences of other countries should only be taken as references because the situation in each country is unique. The Chinese vice-chairman asked Makasa to convey the best wishes of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and himself to Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda and Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo. The Zambian delegation came to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Among those attending the meeting today were Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia. Zambian Ambassador to China W.R. Mwendela and Mrs. Mwendela were also present. After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian hosted a dinner in honour of the Zambian guests.

SALE OF U.S. JETS TO JORDAN NOTED

OW311242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--The United States planned to sell six F-5 jet aircraft to the Jordanian Air Force, for 32 million dollars, announced the U.S. Defence Department yesterday, according to a Washington report.

In a statement the Defence Department said, "This sale will be consistent with U.S. foreign policy in assisting Jordan to meet its reasonable self-defence needs." Jordan has already bought 104 of the aircraft from the United States. The United States announced earlier a sale of 300 M-60 tanks to Jordan, for 300 million dollars.

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CUBA ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

OW312032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1018 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Havana, July 28--Cuba and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations on 27 July.

Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of Cuba, and Moises Hasan Morales, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, signed the documents on establishing diplomatic relations. Fidel Castro, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, attended the signing ceremony.

Robelo, Hasan, other government officials and 23 commanders of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front made up the Nicaraguan delegation that arrived in Havana on 25 July at Cuba's invitation to attend celebrations marking the 26th anniversary of the July 26 movement. Castro and other Cuban leaders greeted the delegation at the airport. Meanwhile, a 60-member Cuban medical team headed by (Petro Ascuá), vice minister of public health of Cuba, has arrived in Managua, Nicaragua's capital.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'S RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA NOTED

OW061228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA)--The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has decided to recognize the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, announced Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in a recent message to the Nicaraguan Government, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The message wished successes to the Nicaraguan people who are defending and consolidating the fruits of their victory and rebuilding the country under the leadership of the Government of National Reconstruction.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ASKS SELA FOR AID

OW011330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Caracas, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government representative Alfonso Robelo appealed at the fifth council meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) here today for foreign aid to his country.

Robelo told the meeting [which] opened yesterday that the Nicaraguan people had undertaken the new task of the national reconstruction. "In building a new Nicaragua", he said, "we proceed by relying on our own individual and collective efforts, the indestructible internal strength and the revolutionary spirit that is inspiring the Nicaraguan people. However, we are in urgent need of effective support from governments and peoples of the world in the form of financial and technical cooperation." But, "we do not intend to accept any aid which would restrict our sovereignty or which have political strings attached to it against the principle of self-determination."

He described the economic situation in Nicaragua as one of "anguish and desolation", and the country's own capacity to rehabilitate the economy was limited, he added, and the government was short of funds which "had practically been all taken away". After Robelo's speech, SELA set up a committee for action to help Nicaragua's reconstruction.

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### Conclusion of SELA Meeting

OW031918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Caracas, August 2 (XINHUA)--The Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) today called for closer cooperation in the Latin American region as well as promotion of cooperation between the region and the European Economic Community (EEC).

The call was contained in a resolution adopted by the fifth ordinary meeting of the Council of SELA which closed here today. The meeting, opened on July 30 by Venezuelan President Luis Errera, was attended by representatives at ministerial level from 26 Latin American countries. The meeting passed resolutions on the setting up of the Committee in Support of the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the Action Committee of Latin American countries for the development of the Panama Canal, the Tourism Committee and the Committee for the Latin American Network of Technological Information.

A resolution on the promotion of cooperation with the EEC adopted at the meeting pointed out that the SELA would cooperate with the EEC in trade, finance and technology. At the same time, the resolution considered certain measures of the EEC unfavourable to the cooperation because they contain protectionism. The council meeting also entrusted the permanent secretariat with studies on special questions concerning relations between Latin American countries and the United States, so that they could be discussed at the next ministerial conference.

The meeting elected Carlos Alzamora of Peru new permanent secretary of the SELA. Alzamora pointed out at the meeting that Latin America should strengthen its power, negotiating capacity and presence in the international arena so that it could participate more effectively in making decisions on the establishment of the future world order.

### CULTURE MINISTER HUANG ZHEN MEETS GUYANESE JOURNALISTS

OW311707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Huang Zhen, minister of culture, had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with a visiting journalists delegation from Guyana led by Miss Gwen Parris, permanent secretary at the Information Ministry.

The delegation arrived here on July 26 at the invitation of journalists in Beijing, and was entertained at a banquet given that evening by Yang Xiguang, chief editor of the GUANGMING DAILY, on behalf of the Chinese journalists. Over the past few days, the Guyanese guests have had discussions with their Chinese counterparts and have visited a factory and toured the Great Wall. The delegation is to leave Beijing shortly to visit southern China.



## RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES FALSE ACCUSATIONS

HK071314 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zhu Yingqiu [2612 5391 4428]: "Will One Be Accused of Making False Accusations if What One Reports Is at Variance With the Facts?"--originally carried in 3 August JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text] The topic of this article reminds us of the following incident:

A cadre was openly criticized by newspapers for infringing upon party discipline and military orders. It was reported that this comrade was intensively educated by the criticism. He wrote a self-criticism and acknowledged his mistake. However, not long after that, after hearing something, this cadre denied all his mistakes, saying that none of the criticism written about him in the newspapers was correct. He went so far as to try to call to account legally those who had exposed his wrongdoing. The criticism proved to be true after an investigation by departments concerned.

This incident of taking as a false accusation the reports of the masses, their criticism or even accusations which were basically true and were only incorrect in the seriousness of the cases is not a common situation. However, it does reflect the fact that some of our leading cadres cannot correctly treat the criticism of the masses and criticism that does not fully tally with the facts in particular. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to draw a line of demarcation between criticism that does not fully tally with facts and false accusations, so that our cadres will adopt a correct attitude toward the well-meaning criticism of the masses.

False accusations do exist in our society. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, it was not a crime to manufacture rumors and framing a case was considered to be meritorious. Many of our cadres and masses suffered a lot from those evil practices. Currying favor with their own masters, persons who were good at making political "earth-quakes" frequently fabricated facts to frame up others by means of "big-character posters," "small-character posters" and "secret reports." They fabricated false evidence and labeled others at will as "renegades," "spies," "capitulationists" and "capitalist roaders." Many people were ruined. There were many cases of people being unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced. We must never forget this historical lesson paid for with blood. The criminal law recently adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC stipulates that it is a crime to make false accusations and that whoever fabricates facts to frame another person shall be held criminally accountable. It is absolutely necessary to do this, and it is in accord with the wishes of the masses.

Notwithstanding, this does not mean that once the criticism or reports or even accusations of the masses do not fully tally with facts, those who are responsible should be accused at random of "making false accusations." The provision of the law dealing with the crime of making false accusations is only applicable to those who fabricate facts to libel innocent people. It by no means restricts the correct criticism of the masses. Just as Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out in his "Explanation on Seven Laws": "The state does not permit the suppression of criticism and democracy in the name of this provision of the law, nor does it permit insults and libel against another person in the name of democracy." This shows that even if the reports or criticism of the masses do not fully tally with the facts to some extent, they are different in nature from libel and insults. If we confuse them and indiscriminately treat criticism that does not fully tally with the facts just as we treat framed-up offenses, we are bound to make serious mistakes.



Any discrepancy between a report and the facts must not be confused with false accusation. To distinguish between these two, it is imperative, first of all, to examine the actual situation. If one looks at the provisions of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, one will come across expressions such as "fabrication" and "falsification of evidence." "Fabrication" means inventing something without an iota of truth in it, purely making groundless accusations. Some people concoct a story in order to cover up the truth; others with ulterior purposes may be seeking to frame someone else. "Falsifications" aim at misleading public opinion, hoodwinking people and producing false evidence. By false evidence we mean things that are untrue. But in normal conditions, when people make a report about something, criticize or even indict others, they do it for the sake of the party, the revolutionary cause and their comrades. They either report on what they themselves have heard, seen or experienced, or provide information which they have obtained through certain investigations. The principal parts of their information always conform to the facts. Naturally, owing to all kinds of limitations, it is almost unavoidable for certain discrepancies between the actual situation and a report made about it or some inaccurate criticisms to result. We must never seize upon one point, ignore the overall picture, negate the criticisms and put the label of "false accusations" on others. Last year the newspapers reported a case in which a certain leading cadre was accused of extravagance and waste when he spent a lot of money on a big party for his son's wedding. However, the group sent out by the leading body concerned to investigate the charges avoided the basic fact that the leading cadre in question had indeed accepted monetary presents from others, invited many guests to the wedding and given a lavish feast. The group seemed bent on playing up some small points of inaccuracy in the report made by those who had brought the case to light. The group said that the report alleged that the leading cadre "bought 300 jin of meat, arranged nearly 200 tables of food and drinks and accepted 1,300 yuan in monetary presents," while in fact he only "bought 140 jin of meat, prepared a little more than 60 tables and received 1,000 yuan in monetary presents," and so on. As a result, the group described the report made by the masses as "untrue." Of course, it is necessary for the leading body concerned to conduct careful investigations and correct any part of the charges which do not fully tally with the facts. Nevertheless, it is obviously wrong, as in this case, to exploit certain minor points and negate the principal facts.

While providing that criminal sanctions be applied against criminals who level false charges, the criminal law clearly stipulates: "The preceding provision does not apply to wrong accusations and information inconsistent with the facts but without the intention of making false charges." From this, we can clearly see the difference between a false charge and a piece of information inconsistent with the facts. They are different because the former aims at falsification and the latter is presented without the intention of giving misinformation; the former is done for mean purposes while the latter is done to protect public interests and uphold justice. Is there not a character called Ho Shifei in the drama "The Pent Up Wrath"? He knew that Meilin had never yielded to the enemy, but he produced "evidence" to show that Meilin had been a "renegade." That was a clear case of fabrication and intentionally making false charges. Why did Ho Shifei do something like that? He did not want to be dismissed from office and sought further personal advancement. He was driven by his criminal political ambitions. Should we make no distinction between people like Ho Shifei and the masses of people who exercise their democratic rights, correctly unfold criticism, provide information or even make accusations only because there is a certain discrepancy between the facts and what is said by the masses?

In the final analysis, whether or not we can adopt a correct attitude toward criticism which does not fully tally with the facts is a question of whether we truly let others speak out and truly carry forward democracy or just make a pretence of doing this. Comrade Stalin put it well: "How can you expect an ordinary worker or an ordinary peasant, with his own painful experience of shortcomings in our work and in our planning, to frame his criticism according to all the rules of the art? If you demand that their criticism should be 100 percent correct, you will be killing all possibility of criticism from below, all possibility of self-criticism" ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 11, p 30). We hope that the critics will carry out investigations and study and set things straight before they criticize. However, we should not demand that everything they say must fully tally with the facts. In carrying forward democracy, if the rulers ostentatiously invite people to criticize and urge people to speak out on the one hand, and insist that all criticism must be free from errors and forbid people to say anything wrong on the other, we can say with certainty that such democracy is false and that such a call can never be translated into reality. During the past few years the normal practice of democracy in our party and country was badly destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a result, some comrades still have lingering fear and often hesitate about referring problems to the higher levels and making criticism. Under these circumstances, we must cherish people's enthusiasm and firmly uphold the "principle of three nots," that is, not picking on people, not putting political labels on people and not wielding big sticks, even when other people do say something wrong. If we fly into a rage and charge the criticizer with "false accusation" every time we find that something does not tally with the facts, nobody will dare speak the truth and say what is on his mind. If people dare not say anything and silence reigns, how can we carry forward democracy and encourage the free airing of views?

It should be pointed out that some comrades are still seriously infected with despotic behavior. They regard their shortcomings and mistakes the same way that Ah Q regarded the scars on his head--they forbid others to talk about them, much less reveal them, and they themselves will not utter a single word about these things. On the pretext that some of the criticisms made by the masses do not tally with the facts, individual comrades even used the legal clause on "false charges are punishable" to stifle democracy, stop the free airing of views and put an end to mass criticism. This practice is not tolerated by party discipline and state law because it will bring nothing but harm to the party, the people and ourselves. It is very dangerous if such a practice is allowed to take its own course. Some accomplished feudal rulers in Chinese history also understood that "defamatory criticism against the government will invite disaster, whereas remonstrations made in good faith will bring prosperity to the country." Emperor Wei of the Qi Dynasty issued the following decree to encourage the free airing of views: "Any of my ministers, officials and people who points out my faults to my face gets the first-class award; anyone who remonstrates with me in writing gets the second-class award; and anyone who criticizes me in court or in public gets the third-class award if words come to my ears." Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, who made a name with his "enlightened administration," even "instructed his officials to remonstrate with him for fear that they would not speak out." He had a particularly high opinion of Wei Zheng, who dared criticize him to his face and constantly argued with him. He explicitly said: "I will not take offense if someone offers me advice which I do not like. If I reproach him, he will become scared and will not dare speak out." If politicians of the feudal ruling class "were glad to have their errors pointed out and readily accepted good advice," we communists who prided ourselves on our thoroughgoing materialist spirit should no doubt highly award and correctly deal with criticism from the masses. "If criticism is even only 5 or 10 percent true, such criticism should be welcomed, should be listened to attentively, and the sound core in it should be taken into account" ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 11, p 30).

At present we are wholeheartedly working for the four modernizations. To accomplish this great historic mission, there must be a high degree of political democracy. "Only with full democracy can the people emancipate their minds, feel at ease and, as masters of their country, display a sense of responsibility, initiative, creative spirit, dedication and self-sacrifice"; and only then "can the masses criticize and supervise leading bodies and leading cadres: (Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government"). To truly bring about a high degree of political democracy, we must encourage people to speak out. "Whoever criticizes us in good faith is not blameworthy. However sharp his criticism or severe his censure, he is not to be blamed or punished or given tight shoes to wear" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 451). We must firmly implement the "principle of three nots" and at the same time severely punish those who stop the free airing of views and stifle democracy in accordance with party discipline and state law, so that leading cadres at all levels will be able to adopt a correct attitude toward criticism made by the masses, particularly that which does not fully tally with the facts. Only in this way can we effectively safeguard the masses' democratic rights, encourage the free airing of views, pool the wisdom of the masses and translate the magnificent modernization program into reality quickly.

#### BEIJING RIBAO URGES PARTY MEMBERS TO IMPROVE

HK050646 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Should Bring Into Play Their Role as Models in the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Our country has already laid down the great target of the four modernizations. We have already laid down plans for carrying out the readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of the national economy in the first battle of the new Long March. In common with people of the whole country, the people in our city are assuming a brand new attitude, uniting together in the struggle and throwing themselves into this new battle. To persistently and soundly carry out and gain complete victory in this great struggle, it is very important to strengthen party leadership and bring the role of Communist Party members as leaders and models into full play.

That Communist Party members should play the role of vanguards and models is determined by the nature of the party. It is a glorious tradition which has been consistently advocated and energetically supported by our party and which has been formed in the long period of struggle. Experiences in history have repeatedly proved that the strength of the party lies in the results of the party providing correct leadership and the thousands of party members deeply taking root among and maintaining flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. Under the unified leadership of the party and through the efforts of the party members as models and leaders, the party's line, principles, policies and calls quickly become the masses' spontaneous actions. Through the actions of the party members of setting themselves as models, the masses more deeply understand the party's greatness, glory and correctness and become more confident in following the party's guidance. After suffering many setbacks and defeats, our party has neither been smashed nor ruined, but instead it has been able to overcome all difficulties and win new victories one after another. One of the fundamental reasons for this is that the roles of the party members as models has created immense power among the masses. The reason we reiterate this old tradition today is that our country is now facing the great historical change of marching toward the four modernizations. Whether or not we can achieve the four modernizations within this century decides the destiny of our party and state. This is an even more complicated and arduous revolution than overturning the three mountains in those years. [paragraph continues]



The new situation has put forward even more glorious tasks for the Communist Party members and demanded that the party members should bring their role as models into full play and, with their own practical actions, unify and lead the masses to valiantly advance toward the four modernizations.

When we are mentioning the role of the party members as the models, we should pay attention to two situations. First, our party is a ruling party. The status of being the ruling party demands that party members, especially party members who assume leadership posts, must have even stronger party spirit and must be more strict with themselves. Otherwise they will be very easily corrupted by the force of old habits and all kinds of decadent bourgeois ideology and work styles, and instead of being public servants of society, they will become lords of the people. We are glad to see that many of our party members have maintained and carried forward the noble qualities of Communist Party members in all struggles, and especially in the tough trial of struggling against Lin Biao and the "gang of four". The revolutionary ambition and spirit of hard struggle of the veteran party members have remained unchanged, while the young party members are full of vigor and vitality and are working hard to make contributions to the four modernizations. However, we have to point out that when some people's positions are changed and their power becomes greater, their revolutionary ambition will subsequently change. They will try to seek pleasure in life, will be slack at their work and will carry strong bureaucratic airs in their thinking and work style. The "revolution," "four modernizations" and "role as models" are all other people's business and none of their concern. What is even worse is that some people make use of their authority to engage in malpractices for selfish ends, spend and waste without restraint, secure advantages through pull or influence and find all means to find comfortable living and work for their sons and daughters, relatives and friends. As a result of this unhealthy tendency of "seeking privileges," some party members have seriously divorced themselves from the masses, corrupted the party atmosphere and adversely influenced the party's prestige among the masses. We must resolutely and rapidly correct this.

Second, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran rampant for 10 years and created very deep internal wounds in our party. They spread reactionary fallacies, such as "rebel to enter the party," "join the party to become officials" and "there is no harm in trifling matters." The ultraleftist trend of thought and anarchism which they promoted had a very corrupting influence among many party members. After joining the party, some people lack a clear-cut ideology of serving the people and striving for communism; all they think of is pursuing personal advantage in the party. Some join the party physically but not mentally and judge all issues of right and wrong in the light of the interests of a particular faction. Some people talk big but take no action; they sing the tune of revolution louder than anyone, but all they know is that "to rebel is justified," and they fail to play a model role. In addition, quite a large number of party members lack training in basic knowledge about the party, and they do not know how to be a Communist Party member. This is also one of the reasons some party members cannot play a model role. Unless we resolutely rectify party style, strengthen the party's education and rapidly correct the various unhealthy trends within the party, the party's fighting strength will be gravely weakened, and it will be difficult for our party to lead the masses to strive for the great goal of fulfilling the four modernizations.

The above-mentioned circumstances tell us that it is urgent as well as important that party members play a model role in the four modernizations. Every party member should ask himself: In the face of the great task of achieving the four modernizations, what do you intend to do for the party and people? Are you a party cell filled with vitality, or a germ which harms the body? [paragraph continues]



Are you a selfless and dauntless fighter, or a mercenary filled with fears and lacking ambition? Are you a leader of the masses, or a straggler and stumbling-block to the current era? The situation will compel us to answer these questions and to undergo new testing by the era.

The model role of party members must be brought into play and expressed in carrying out the party's central task. Achieving the four modernizations is the central task for the whole party and people for the present and for a long time to come. Under the leadership of the party organizations, party members battling in all sectors and trades must play their model role in all aspects, revolving around this central task.

Communist Party members must be models in emancipating the mind. In the advance towards the four modernizations, our party repeatedly demands that people dare to emancipate their minds, get their brains working, proceed from reality and apply the principles of Marxism to study new situations and solve new problems. Due to the bindings of the force of habit, and in particular due to the influence of the "modern superstition" promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for many years, there is sure to be resistance to emancipating the mind. Where there is resistance, there must be struggle. As advanced fighters of the proletariat, Communist Party members must regard it as their inescapable duty to stand in the forefront of this struggle. Communists are dialectical and historical materialists and persistently seek truth from facts at all times. We must firmly believe that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. With regard to things of the past, we must adhere to all those which practice has proven correct and put right those which practice has proven erroneous. With regard to the future, we must boldly practice and explore, dare to think of issues which nobody has thought of before and dare to follow roads which nobody has followed before. We may run a little risk by acting in this way, but since the four modernizations constitute a new Long March, how could we traverse it without encountering a few risks? Certain comrades dare not change anything which is written in books, fearing that this would mean "chopping down the banner", they dare not use again things which have been criticized, fearing that to do so would be described as rightist and a restoration; they dare not do anything which has not been done before, being afraid of making new mistakes, and so on. These comrades may think that by acting in this way they would be avoiding risks. However, this is not so. The third plenary session pointed out: "If a party, a state or a nation proceeds from books in everything, its thinking is ossified, it will be unable to advance, its vitality will cease and it will perish." Is this not the greatest danger? If the thinking of a party member is ossified, he will have no vitality and will be pushed along by the masses in every matter or will become an opponent of the masses. Can such a party member play the role of a vanguard fighter?

Communists must be models in promoting stability and unity. Stability and unity constitute an indispensable condition for achieving the four modernizations. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, we have created an excellent situation of stability and unity. This situation was not easily gained, and we must fully cherish it. Party members must be promoters of stability and unity. They must not say or do things harmful to unity. They must uphold party spirit, oppose factionalism, uphold great unity and oppose sectarianism. Party members must uphold party principles at all times and in all circumstances, carry out the party's principles and policies in a model way and resolutely oppose the shameful behavior of applying principles for speculative purposes. Party members who have been unjustly persecuted and oppressed must take a broad view and a lofty attitude, look ahead and be skillful in uniting the great majority. They must pay particular attention to uniting with those people who opposed them in the past, whom practice has proven to have been in the wrong.

They should not just think about narrow personal gains and losses. With our party, there are very many old comrades who have exerted great efforts for the people's cause and gained great merit. So long as they live, these comrades should continue to make contributions to the four modernizations. This includes using their influence, experience and model actions to make contribution towards promoting stability and unity. To promote stability and unity, every party member must also take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the legal system and take the lead in struggling against all violations of law and discipline.

Communist Party members must be models in struggling hard amid difficulties. China's population is large and its foundation meager, and there are many difficulties on the way ahead. In the past our party relied on struggling hard amid difficulties and led the masses to overcome all kinds of difficulties and to defeat enemies much more powerful than ourselves, winning great victories in the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our conditions today are much better than in the past. So long as we carry forward the glorious tradition of struggling hard amid difficulties, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and win victory in the four modernizations. Every party member must do things in a careful and thorough-going manner, work with great energy, dare to shoulder heavy burdens, wholeheartedly devote himself to public duty, be the first to suffer hardship and the last to take it easy and regard the interests of the long-term and overall situation and of the collective as the most important thing. We must resolutely oppose the unhealthy behavior and tendencies of first considering one's own loss or gain in any matter, vying for fame and profit, passively going slow in work, seeking a life of ease and comfort and using one's powers to pursue extravagance and waste, promote one's private interests under the guise of serving the public, revel in high positions and indulge in comfort and pursue special privileges.

Party members must be models in studying science and technology and mastering professional work in their own trades. The four modernizations require advanced science and technology. Party members must strive to improve their standards of science and technology and their professional ability and accomplish their professional work in an outstanding way. We must honestly acknowledge that there is still a great gap between the current scientific and technological standards of the great majority of party members and the requirements of the new situation. If we fail to see this point and to make great efforts to put this right, it will be difficult for us to make contributions to the four modernizations or to play a model role among the masses. In particular, if the many party members undertaking leadership duties fail to understand technology, management and professional affairs, they lack the capital to carry out leadership work. Party members should not be empty talkers; they must become adept with a mastery of their own trades. For many comrades, it is difficult to get a grasp of advanced science and technology and to learn scientific management methods. However, so long as they advance in the face of difficulties for the sake of the four modernizations, they will not be frightened by the difficulties. We must not be satisfied with being outsiders, and still less can we regard this as glorious. The correct attitude is: Whatever trade we are engaged in, we must love it and immerse ourselves in it; we should apply various forms and methods to study and train well and grasp real ability and learning.

To fully bring into play the model role of party members, the party organizations at all levels must strengthen the party's ideological building, put on their agenda the ceaseless analysis of the state of party members' thinking and the work of looking into and strengthening ideological education for party members and resolutely overcome the phenomenon of the party failing to care for the party. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to continue to criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eradicate their pernicious influence. It is necessary to organize the party members to seriously study basic knowledge of the party, the party's principles and policies and the "several principles for political life in the party" laid down by the Central Discipline Inspection Committee. It is necessary to conduct regular education in the situation and tasks for party members. Documents and guidelines which should first be conveyed to party members should first be conveyed to them, to increase the party members' sense of responsibility and create conditions in various aspects for bringing into play the model role of party members. It is necessary to strictly follow the principles of the party's organizational life, bring into full play democracy within the party, and regularly conduct criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to lay down clear rewards and punishments, boldly commend the advanced and set up examples and also boldly persist in principles, criticize those who are backward and struggle against unhealthy tendencies. We believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and under the guidance of the spirit of the third plenary session, so long as the party organizations at all levels do their work well, and so long as the party members of the entire city further play a model role, they will be able to do still better in uniting and leading the masses to win victory in the first campaign for achieving the four modernizations and to advance the four modernizations in a still more sound and effective way.

## YI QIULI ATTENDS BEIJING MEMORIAL MEETING FOR DENG JIE

OW080432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 August--Comrade Deng Jie, member of the leading party group and vice minister of the former Second Ministry of Light Industry, who became ill under pressure from the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," died of cancer in Beijing on 26 July 1979 at the age of 77 after failing to respond to medical treatment. A memorial meeting for Comrade Deng Jie was held on the afternoon of 7 August at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Cai Chang, Xiao Jingguang, Kang Shien, Yao Yilin, Kang Keqing, Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, the State Council, the CCP Central Committee Organization Department, the CCP Central Committee General Office and other units. Yu Qiuli, Kang Shien, Yao Yilin and other comrades attended the memorial meeting.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Liang Lingguang, minister of light industry. Xie Xinh, vice minister of light industry, delivered the memorial speech.

## RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT POSITIVE ROLE OF JOINT VENTURE LAW

HK070942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Yao Zhuang [1202 1104]: "The Positive Role of the Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investments"]

[Text] "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investments" (hereinafter referred to as the "law on joint ventures") will play an active role in promoting China's four modernizations program. Why should we enact and adopt such a law? What are its main characteristics and merits? What problems should we take into consideration while cooperating with foreign countries in joint ventures? All those topics will be discussed in this article.



Absorbing foreign capital in joint investment enterprises within the territory of a country is a form usually adopted in international cooperation. We have historical precedents of socialist countries making use of capital from foreign capitalists and their management experiences to develop a socialist economy. To develop a socialist economy, in 1920 Lenin put forward a "lease-lend system," renting to capitalists oil fields, mines and uncultivated land beyond the reach of the Soviet government for exploration. Foreign capitalists were permitted to derive a certain amount of profits from them. In the early 1920's the Soviet government ran joint ventures using foreign investments. In the spring of 1922 there were 17 joint investment enterprises in the Soviet Union. In the 1950's, when Sino-Soviet relations were still normal, we cooperated with the Soviet Union in joint ventures. We are still running shipping companies jointly with Poland and Tanzania. However, that kind of joint investment enterprise has not been properly developed as a whole. Are there now more favorable conditions for absorbing foreign investments and advanced technology? The political situation is characterized by stability and unity and liveliness is now prevailing throughout the country. We have now begun the work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, thereby laying a foundation for a sustained, proportionate and high-speed development. Compared with advanced capitalist countries, our production and technology are still rather backward, but in the 30 years since the founding of new China, we have built up certain material and technological bases. Hence it is possible for us to cooperate with foreign enterprises in production. We have a fairly good reputation in international trade. People in many countries hope that China will rapidly grow stronger, and they are willing to help the Chinese people in their economic construction. In the meantime, there are idle funds in the international financial market that we can use. Under such circumstances, while resolutely maintaining independence and reliance as our main premise, it is possible and necessary for us to selectively run joint ventures in the interests of our four modernizations program. The law on joint ventures adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC explicitly stipulates the legal status of joint investment enterprises in China, the fundamental regulations they must observe and the protection of the lawful interests of foreign participants. We believe that it will be beneficial to the development of joint ventures and the acceleration of the four modernizations.

A joint venture using Chinese and foreign capital is a special kind of economic entity. Under China's concrete conditions it is an enterprise jointly run by investors of two or more nationalities, sharing profits, risks and losses. Compared with other forms of investments such as compensation trade, production and technological cooperation and so on, a joint venture has its own peculiarities and merits. First of all, advanced foreign technology and equipment may be more effectively imported through joint ventures. Generally speaking, foreign enterprises will not transfer the most advanced technology by granting patent licenses. However, since the foreign investors will be directly involved in the management of joint ventures and share the profits and losses with us, the business of the enterprises directly affects their own interests. As a result, we are in a better position to obtain advanced technology and equipment through joint ventures. The law on joint ventures helps to fulfill such a purpose. Section 2, Article 5 of the law says: "The technology or equipment contributed by any foreign participant as investment shall be truly advanced and appropriate to China's needs." Furthermore, we may make use of the former markets of our foreign participants through joint ventures, thereby creating favorable conditions for the expansion of our exports. Our foreign participants usually have their own complete sales establishments and are familiar with international markets. They enjoy a certain reputation in international trade. That will offer convenience for distributing products produced by joint ventures on foreign markets. [paragraph continues]



Article 9 provides: "A joint venture is encouraged to market its products outside China. It may distribute its export products on foreign markets through direct channels or its associated agencies or China's foreign trade establishments." Joint ventures may help us to save a large portion of construction funds. Article 4 says: "In the registered capital of a joint venture, the proportion of the investment contributed by the foreign participant(s) shall in general be not less than 25 percent." We may thus transfer some of our construction funds to other uses. The profits of foreign participants (including interests) in joint ventures are in general not paid by the state but by the joint investment enterprises themselves. In addition, joint ventures may help us train technical personnel and cadres qualified in modern enterprise management. As a result, the business management levels of the whole enterprise may be raised. Most of our foreign participants and enterprises have a large production scale and higher technical standards and have attained a reputable standing in their fields. For the benefit of their own development, they have their own training centers or institutions to train their technical personnel. According to the stipulations of the contracts and articles of association, Chinese workers or technical personnel may also be trained in these centers to raise their technical levels. Article 6 also stipulates that the board of directors of a joint venture is empowered to appoint or hire the president, the vice president(s), the treasurer, the auditors and experienced foreign management personnel and foreign technical personnel to take up the leading posts. All these points demonstrate the merits of joint ventures.

However, just as mentioned above, joint ventures are a special kind of economic entity composed of different economic sectors. Therefore, when we absorb foreign investments of joint ventures, we must adhere to some basic principles. First of all, we must have a general policy and concrete objectives. On the premise of maintaining the independence of our economy and our sovereignty, we selectively cooperate with foreign participants in joint ventures in order to race against time for the realization of the four modernizations. Therefore, joint ventures must be run selectively but not blindly. In addition, proper restrictions must be imposed on the business scope of joint ventures. The concrete objectives of a joint venture must be explicitly stipulated in the contracts and the articles of association. Such stipulations will be helpful in determining whether the business and management of a joint venture are up to the original standards. Besides, the principle of giving priority to China's needs must be followed. Joint ventures are run within the territory of our country and can only start operation on the authorization of the organs concerned of the Chinese government and after being registered with them. Therefore, "all the activities of a joint venture will be governed by the laws, decrees and pertinent rules and regulations of the People's Republic of China" (Section 2 of Article 2). In other words, supplies, production and sales of a joint venture must be guided and supervised by the state plans and the departments concerned. Our main economic development must be put onto a planned track. The law stresses: "The production and business programs of a joint venture shall be filed with the authorities concerned and shall be implemented through business contracts" (Section 1 of Article 9). This has been adopted in light of the special characteristics of joint ventures. In a joint venture, the chairman of the board of directors is appointed by the Chinese participant, and the president (or the general manager in a factory) is generally appointed by the Chinese participant. To raise the business and management levels of joint ventures, experienced foreign management or technical personnel may also be chosen to take up leading posts in a joint venture. A joint venture must be based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Since a joint venture involves the interests of both Chinese and foreign participants, mutual benefits must always be taken into account and unilateral interests must not be allowed. [paragraph continues]

To meet those requirements, a series of reasonable stipulations are contained in the law on joint ventures. To encourage foreigners to invest in China, special consideration is given to them. For instance, the value of capital goods and patent rights as investments will be ascertained by the parties to the venture through joint assessment. In handling an important problem, the board of directors will reach a decision through consultation by the participants on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The profit of a joint venture will be shared by the parties to the venture in proportion to their contributions to the capital. "The net profit which a foreign participant receives as his share after executing his obligations under the pertinent laws and agreements and contracts, the funds he receives at the time when the joint venture terminates or winds up its operations and his other funds may be remitted abroad through the bank of China in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations and in the currencies specified in the contracts concerning the joint venture" (Section 1 of Article 10). The wages, salaries or other legitimate income earned by a foreign worker or staff members of a joint venture, after payment of the personal income tax under the tax laws, may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations. A joint venture equipped with up-to-date technology by world standards may apply for a reduction of or exemptions from income tax for the first 2 to 3 profit-making years. A foreign participant who reinvests any part of his share of the net profits in China may apply for the restitution of a part of the income taxes paid. All these are concrete manifestations of equality and mutual benefit. Only by following such a principle can the joint ventures be run well and have greater vitality.

The law on joint ventures adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC is the main legal basis for joint investment enterprises run within Chinese territory. Its promulgation and implementation will be taken seriously and welcomed by Chinese and foreign persons concerned in the fields of economics and law, and by foreign businessmen in particular. The enactment and promulgation of the law on joint ventures only established a legal foundation in China for such a special kind of economic entity. To run the enterprises well, much work must be done. With regard to the enactment of the law, a series of decrees, rules and regulations which are closely connected with the law on joint ventures, such as tax law, foreign exchange regulations, company law and industrial and commercial registration rules and so forth should be formulated. Taking tax law as an example, if we do not enact and promulgate it and stipulate the tax rates, foreign participants will not be clear about the amount derived from profits that must be paid as tax. Their interest and enthusiasm may thus be dampened. Therefore, we must work harder and gradually perfect the decrees and regulations to promote the development of joint investment enterprises.

#### HANDICRAFT ENTERPRISES SHOW INCREASED FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

OW071024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0342 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 August--It is gratifying that our country's output of handicraft articles has increased by a big margin. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the country's total handicraft output value has risen annually by 17.3 percent on the average, and the export volume of handicraft articles has increased by 26.6 percent yearly. In the first half of this year, the total handicraft output value was more than 1.34 billion yuan, and over 960 million yuan of handicraft articles were exported, increasing by 13 percent and 23 percent, respectively, over the same period of last year.

By 1978 our country had had more than 2,100 handicraft enterprises, whose total output value was 3.15 billion yuan, representing a 34.5 percent increase over 1976.

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The situation in the export of handicraft articles is also getting better and better. The amount of foreign exchange earned through the export of handicraft articles in 1978 accounted for 30 percent of the total earned through the export of light industrial products. In order to promote the sale of our handicraft articles, our handicraft departments have held more than 140 handicraft articles exhibitions in 98 countries and regions in recent years.

The Ministry of Light Industry has decided to hold a national congress of handicraft artists and designers on 8 August in order to sum up and exchange experiences, to commend the advanced, to further implement the party's policy toward handicraft artists and designers and to raise the country's handicraft production to a new level.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES EFFORTS TO WIN BUMPER HARVEST

OWO30546 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 1 August Commentator's article: "Go Forward in Triumph To Reap Bumper Harvests for the Whole Year"]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Shandong and Shanxi provinces are employing every means to strengthen field management of autumn crops in order to reap a bumper harvest of grain and cotton for the whole year. Keeping in mind the situation of unstable yield that has existed in grain production over a long period of time, party committees at all levels have strengthened leadership in a practical way, adhered to the objective law and implemented essential measures.

Overcoming difficulties brought about by drought and heat-scorched farmland prior to summer harvesting, various localities have made efforts to interplant earlier and more often. As a result, the acreage of interplanted summer crops throughout Shandong Province reached more than 24 million mu. The province has also taken measures to prevent and control such natural disasters as drought, waterlogging and insect pests.

During spring sowing this year, the Shanxi countryside was hit by a cold spell and drought, thus delaying sowing by about 10 days. All kinds of natural disasters also occurred throughout the province. In this critical situation, agricultural departments concerned in Shanxi Province organized 29 work teams to go to the grassroots units to help communes and brigades in the countryside strengthen field management of autumn-harvested crops and embark on preventing insect pests and controlling floods and hailstorms. Various prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province also dispatched nearly 20,000 government cadres to work at the grassroots units to strengthen leadership over field management of autumn-harvested crops.

In this connection, the 1 August RENMIN RIBAO carries a Commentator's article: "Go Forward in Triumph To Reap a Bumper Harvest for the Whole Year."

The article says: A very pressing and important task on the agricultural front at present is to grasp autumn production well and in a timely manner and win a bumper harvest for the whole year. The article says: While autumn crops account for a bigger proportion of agricultural production in our country, the yield of autumn crops has remained unstable over the years and development has been slow. Experience proves that so long as we make every effort to tap potential, employ all means to solve fertilizer shortages, step up field management, eradicate weeds and at the same time prepare well against natural disasters, it is possible for us to make a new breakthrough in autumn crops.



The article says: Party committees and leading production departments at all levels must continue to implement the guidelines of the third plenary session, sum up experience, implement the party's policies unswervingly, show concern for the people's livelihood, improve work methods and be good at mobilizing and organizing the masses to make autumn farming a success.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY CALLS FOR IMPROVING GRASSLANDS

OW020253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)--A commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY calls for the development and protection of grasslands to support animal husbandry and meet the needs of China's modernization drive. The commentator's article, entitled "Great Efforts Should Be Made To Construct Grasslands Well," appears on the front page beside a report on a recent national conference on grasslands.

The conference, which was held in Bairin Right Autonomous County of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, was attended by representatives from 14 provinces and autonomous regions. Participants agreed that while new grazing centres are being established at key points, China's vast expanses of natural grasslands must be protected and used rationally in order to prevent their degeneration and raise their productive capacity.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary notes that China has 28.6 million hectares of grasslands, of which 22 million hectares can be put to use. China's farmland area is only 10 million hectares. Few countries in the world are so rich in grassland resources.

"But we have not abandoned the primitive method of natural grazing and of roaming from one place to another, and we have used the grasslands while neglecting their construction," the Commentator's article says. It points out that due to the decade of interference and sabotage of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, many grasslands degenerated, while desert and saline areas expanded, and grass output dropped by 30 to 50 per cent. Large numbers of animals lost weight or even died in winter and spring due to insufficient supply of forage.

"It is high time to pay attention to the construction of grasslands in order to speed up the expansion of animal husbandry and meet the needs of modernization," the article stresses. It calls for adopting technical measures to sow grass and build up animal forage sites. Plans should be worked out by stockraising areas, focussing on the construction of forage bases while taking into consideration the development of the grasslands as a whole, the construction of water supply projects and the layout of trees, grain farms, animal shelters and roads. Large, medium-sized and small forage bases should be built simultaneously, with emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones. The grasslands should be divided into different parts for grazing and haying in rotation.

The article emphasizes the spirit of hard work and self-reliance, saying construction projects on the grassland are to be undertaken chiefly by the people's communes and production brigades, with necessary financial and material help from the state.

It concludes by saying that the construction of grasslands, like the construction of farmland improvement projects, is a great socialist task. The party committees and governments at all levels in the stockraising areas should take this work as a task of primary importance.



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#### ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF REGIONAL ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK050711 [Editorial Report HK] Various PRC provincial stations have broadcast accounts of Army Day celebration activities in their areas.

##### East Region

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 1 August reported that on the evening of 31 July, army men and people of Fujian and Fuzhou held a soiree in the provincial gymnasium to mark the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Attending the soiree were PLA commanders and fighters, representatives of the masses on all fronts, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, demobilized servicemen, office cadres, cadres of Taiwan origin and patriotic personages, some 4,000 people altogether. Also present were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; responsible comrades of the headquarters, political department and logistics department of the Fuzhou PLA units; leading comrades of PLA corps, the provincial military district and the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committees; and leading comrades of departments, committees and offices and the Fuzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Films were shown at the soiree.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 July broadcast a circular issued by the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 25 July on celebrating Army Day. The circular demanded: 1) During the period of marking Army Day, it is essential to study the brilliant history of the 1 August Nanchang uprising and the heroic deeds of the revolutionary predecessors. Revolutionary committees at all levels must extensively and penetratingly conduct education in revolutionary traditions. 2) To mark Army Day, it is necessary to seriously learn from the PLA and the heroic models in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. 3) Around Army Day, all places may hold army-people get-togethers, forums and report meetings in accordance with their specific conditions. Leading comrades must go to PLA hospitals to pay comfort visits to injured and sick PLA personnel and to seek the opinions of PLA units on local work. In carrying out the celebration activities, attention must be paid to practicing economy. 4) Around Army Day, all places must seriously do a good job of giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel and making good arrangements for ex-servicemen. They must examine the situation in implementing the relevant principles and policies and do a good job of commending the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. They must collect, arrange, compile and publicize their heroic deeds and educate the masses.

##### Central-South Region

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 28 July reported that on the morning of 28 July, the Guangzhou municipal Army Day support-army comfort group paid comfort visits to injured and sick PLA personnel in PLA hospitals and sanatoriums in Guangzhou. The comfort group was divided into eight subgroups. The responsible persons of the comfort group included Liang Xiang, Zhong Ming, Du Zhenxiang, Xue Yan, Fan Hua, Lin Xi, Ou Chu, (Yang Yi) and Xiao Ming. The members of the comfort group included responsible persons of all departments and quarters concerned in the municipality and representatives of trade unions, peasant associations, CYL committees and women's federations. Liang Xiang was the leader of the comfort group.

The same station in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 31 July broadcast the 30 July 1979 comfort letter from the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee to the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the province. The letter said: On behalf of the 50 million people throughout the province, the provincial revolutionary committee is extending seasonal greetings and paying earnest regards to the PLA personnel. The letter praised the PLA for winning great victory in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. It called for doing a good job of army building, intensifying military and political training and scientific and cultural education, and speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the army. The letter demanded that the people throughout the province learn from the PLA and the heroes in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam, do a good job of militia building and make good arrangements for ex-servicemen.

According to Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 1 August, on the eve of Army Day, the Hainan administrative regional and the Hainan Li-Miao autonomous prefectural revolutionary committees organized Army Day support-army comfort groups, which paid comfort visits to the leadership organs of all PLA units stationed in the island, PLA hospitals, out-patient departments and sanatoriums. The groups were respectively led by (Huang Baiqian), vice chairman of the Hainan administrative regional CCP and revolutionary committees. They specifically went to the leadership organs of the Hainan military district to extend seasonal greetings and earnest regards to the PLA commanders and fighters. On the afternoon of 31 July, the Hainan administrative regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum. The same evening, leading comrades of the party, government and army in the region attended army-people soirees in Haikou Municipality.

Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 August announced that on the evening of 31 July, the Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee held a literary and art soiree in the Nanning theater. Attending were Liu Chonggui, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han and Liao Shengdong, responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees; Zhang Zhendong and (Chen Zhongxiang), responsible comrades of the Guangxi Military District and a PLA unit stationed in Nanning; responsible persons of the regional CPPOC Committee, all fronts at regional level and Nanning municipal and prefectural CCP committees; and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, some 1,600 people altogether.

According to the same bulletin, on the eve of Army Day, army men and people in Nanning carried out activities to mark the occasion. In the beginning of July, the political department of the Guangxi Military District issued a circular demanding that all PLA units stationed in the region extensively carry out the activities of supporting army and cherishing people. On 27 July, Song Yingzhou, deputy commander of the military district, and (Zheng Ma), director of the political department, led office cadres to (Langdong) brigade, Xiangyang commune in the suburbs of Nanning Municipality to help the brigade crash-reap early rice. (Qi Minghui), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, led a comfort group to pay comfort visits to PLA hospitals. On the evening of 30 July, the municipal revolutionary committee held a film soiree in the municipal workers' culture palace.

A report on Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 31 July said that on the evening of 31 July, some 1,700 army men and people in Changsha Municipality held a gathering in the Hunan Theater to mark Army Day.

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Attending were Wan Da, Zhou Li, Sun Guozhi, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen, Tong Guogui, Luo Qiuyue, Shi Xinshan, Ji Zhaoqing, Xu Tianguai, Liu Yue, Shang Zijin, Yin Ziming, Kong Anmin, Liu Yanan, Liu Shihong, (Li Zhibin), Wei Kaijiang, (Zhou Xinlin), (Li Zhiping), Lu Wenxin, Wang Lichao, (Han Kaiya), (Zhang Yan), (Li Dongye), (Zhang Wenfeng), (Dong Qixiang), (Dong Chao), (Li Ping) and (Jian Qun), responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Changsha; He Dequan, Luo Qinan, Ding Wei, Gu Ziyuan, Zhou Ruhang and Yang Kaizhi, responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Liu Tongren) and (Zhang Weijian), responsible persons of the Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Changsha Garrison. Shi Xinshan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided. Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Liu Shihong, leader of the PLA units stationed in Changsha and commissar of the provincial military district, spoke.

#### Southwest Region

Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 31 July reported that an army-people get-together was held in Guiyang Municipality of 31 July to mark Army Day. The gathering took place in five places, with the main site at the hall of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Some 5,000 representatives of the provincial military district, the municipal garrison, PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the municipality, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, Red Army veterans, disabled soldiers, demobilized servicemen, units at provincial level and advanced personages on all fronts in the municipality attended the get-together. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, provincial military district, provincial CPPCC committee, municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, municipal garrison, municipal CPPCC committee and PLA units stationed in the municipality attended the main gathering. Jin Feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, extended earnest seasonal greetings and warm regards to the PLA commanders and fighters, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, Red Army veterans, disabled soldiers, demobilized servicemen and militiamen throughout the province.

Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 31 July announced that on the eve of 31 July, Sichuan Province, Chengdu Municipality and the Chengdu PLA units jointly held an army-people soiree to mark Army Day. Attending were Zhong Hanhua and Lu Dadong, responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 24 July broadcast a circular recently issued by the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee on unfolding activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the PLA personnel around Army Day. The circular demanded: 1) All places must vigorously publicize the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, Chairman Mao's thinking on and program of army-building and the army's glorious traditions and great meritorious service. All places must further whip up an upsurge of learning from the PLA and heroic models. They must also vigorously publicize the important significance of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of the PLA personnel. 2) All places must conduct political and ideological education for dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel and disabled soldiers. They must commend the advanced personages and advanced deeds in socialist construction and in supporting the frontline in the self-defense counter-attack war against Vietnam.



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They must conduct socialist labor emulation in learning from and comparing with the advanced. 3) Around Army Day, all places must examine the situation in implementing the policy of giving preferential treatment to the dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel.

The same station in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 31 July said that on the evening of 31 July, the leadership organs of the Kunming PLA units held a get-together in the national defense theater to mark the Army Day. Some 1,000 army men and people attended the get-together. Also present were Zhang Zhixiu, (Wang Demao) and Zhang Haitang, deputy commanders of the Kunming PLA units; Li Kezhong, Hu Ronggui, Shi Jingban, and Liu Yanquan, deputy commissars of the Kunming PLA units; Zhang Shuifa, (Zhao Guonan), (Xiao Jian), (Chen Bi), (Li Jin), (Liang Xinxu), (Ma Qichao), (Wen Yi), (Huo Yuan), (Li Lin), (Zhang Qian), (Zhang Qun) and (Zhang Tifa), responsible persons of leadership organs of the PLA units stationed in Kunming; Li Qiming, Zhao Zengyi, Xue Tao, Gao Zhiguo, (Han Shengtuo), Zhang Yun, Li Yuan, Dang Xiangmin, (Wang Wenyi) and (Hou Qingyuan), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; Duan Baozhen, (Zhang Shizhen), (Hu Shengyu) and (Lin Tao), responsible comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee; Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Long Zehui, Qu Zhongxiang, Li Hecai, Dao Dongting, Si Lashan, (Zeng Yusheng), (Wang Xueshan) and (Gu Youzhen), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Wang Shichao, responsible comrade of the municipal CCP committee.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES ATOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE REPORT

HK071023 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Investigation report by the Beijing Atomic Energy Research Institute: "Combine the Army With the People, With Emphasis on the Former, and Make Greater Contributions Toward the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] GUANGMING RIBAO editor's note: The article by the Beijing Atomic Energy Research Institute carried in our paper today deserves to be read by comrades engaged in military scientific research and the war industry. Experience of this research institute shows that while striving to accomplish their routine tasks, the units charged with the tasks of military scientific research are entirely capable of shouldering some tasks of civilian scientific research and making greater contributions toward developing the national economy. Generally, military scientific research units have better technological conditions and great potential. Moreover, some of them often have more manpower than necessary. If these units can actively assume the tasks of civilian scientific research or extend the achievements of their scientific research to civilian use, it will be possible to greatly quicken modernization in science and technology and develop the national economy in our country.

Two questions must be solved in order to achieve this point: First, efforts should be made to correctly handle the relationship between the units engaged in military scientific research and those engaged in civilian scientific research and to do a good job of "combining the army and the people," so that these research units will communicate and cooperate with each other and will not keep secrets from each other. In particular, the military scientific research units should heighten their consciousness of conducting scientific research for civilian purposes. Second, attention should be paid to the question of security. It is entirely necessary to keep military technology secret. However, the security system is too strict in some units. A few units even keep their data secret by using security as an excuse. This adversely affects the exchange and popularization of the results of scientific and technological research. This practice should be changed. [end of editor's note]



Our research institute is chiefly engaged in research of sophisticated defense technology and the nuclear industry. For many years we have devoted our efforts to building national defense and popularizing the use of atomic science and technology in the national economy. One hundred and thirty-six varieties of radioactive isotopes have been studied and prepared and supplied to some 800 units all over the country. A small quantity of them have also been exported. More than 90 varieties of concentrated stable isotopes of 23 elements have been studied and prepared and supplied to more than 100 scientific research and production units. With regard to the application of nuclear technology, much research on activation analysis, nuclear emulsion and detection of the track of solid body has been carried out and applied in many industrial departments. Radioactive breeding is being widely practiced in agriculture. Valuable results have also been achieved in the application of isotopes in tracing. Isotopes and chemical indicators for medical use have been used by more than 500 hospitals and scientific research units throughout the country, thereby giving an impetus to the development of nuclear medicine. Because of its unique merits, nuclear technology has become an indispensable means to scientific research in physics, chemistry, astronomy, geoscience, biology and archeology.

We have learned from practice that a unit engaged in the research of sophisticated defense technology should combine the army with the people, with emphasis on the former, and make greater contributions toward the four modernizations.

1. We should deeply understand the enormous role played by atomic science and technology as a productive force and raise our consciousness in using them for civilian purposes.

Practice over the past few years makes us understand that there are bright prospects for the use of atomic energy in the national economy. We have continuously raised our consciousness in using atomic energy for civilian purposes. For example, the use of various kinds of high-speed analyzers, densimeters, feeler gauges and feeder hoppers--which apply nuclear technology and radioactive isotopes--in industrial production provides a good means for improving the quality of products, reducing labor intensity and achieving continuation, mechanization and automation in production.

Atomic science and technology play an enormous role as a productive force. Developing their use for various sectors of the national economy instead of confining their use to nuclear weapons is an inexorable trend and is needed by the people. We must stand on such a plane to approach our duty, to liberate our minds and to arrange our forces so that we can further cement the relationship between the army and the people.

2. We should promptly find out the demands which the development of the national economy has put on atomic science and technology, so that we can choose the right topics for study.

Over the past few years, we have made investigations in factories, villages, schools, hospitals and scientific research units. We also established a reception office which received more than 10,000 visitors each year. Thanks to the strengthening of our relations with various sectors of the national economy, we have acquired a firm basis for choosing topics of scientific research for civilian purpose.

In choosing topics of scientific research for civilian purpose, we must stress the main points, grasp the key link and solve the urgent problems. For example, the workers of the Daqing oilfield eagerly hoped to use nuclear technology to determine the proportions of water and oil to make sure that it was worthwhile to explore the oilfield. Accordingly, we organized several laboratories to jointly tackle the problem.

A geological department once needed a kind of isotope to find out the age in which the mineral deposits were formed and to prospect for rich iron ore. A kind of X-ray direct-proportion tube was urgently needed by more than 1,000 dredgers along the Huang He to determine the silt content in water, so as to automatically adjust the position of the suction tube. All these were topics for research. In order to insure safety in the new Beijing Hotel, the authorities concerned urgently demanded that we devise a fire alarm system by means of radioactive isotopes before construction work was completed. The state's needs were key problems for us to tackle. We solved these problems in time.

Numerous facts show that once we combine atomic science and technology with modernization, there will be increasingly more items for scientific research. The road of scientific research will become broader and broader as we march forward, and the level of our scientific and technological research will rise higher and higher.

3. We should fully display the characteristics of an institute conducting comprehensive research in many branches of study and make overall plans for technical innovations and tapping of potentials so that we can contribute a greater share.

A scientific research unit may work either for the army or for the people. But, most of the fruits of its research should serve both national defense and modernization of the national economy. To fully display the characteristics of our institute, we vigorously conduct technical innovations, tap potentials and go in for comprehensive utilization so that one institute may carry out many different tasks, one set of equipment may serve many purposes and one achievement in scientific research may profit many sectors. We try in every possible way to contribute toward the four modernizations.

In the course of popularizing atomic science and technology we often meet with contradictions between military and civilian use and between research and production. One way to resolve these contradictions is to make overall plans and take all factors into consideration and to establish a proper ratio between atomic science and technology for military and civilian use. The whole institute pays attention to guaranteeing the tasks of national defense. Meanwhile, some of its laboratories intensively conduct scientific research for civilian purposes within a certain period of time.

4. We should do a good job of publicizing atomic science and technology and shorten the period of popularizing and applying the achievements of scientific research.

Our institute established its scientific research group in 1972. In 1974 this group participated in the countrywide large-scale campaign to produce the integrated circuit. It shouldered the task of detecting tiny impurities in monocrystalline silicon and performed this task with excellent results. Its method was appraised as a standard detecting method. After that, its members enthusiastically popularized this method. They went to some areas and departments to study the prospects for applying the techniques of activation analysis. They gave lectures in the Beijing Technical Exchange Center and in all professional meetings which they were invited to attend. They also actively proposed holding an academic meeting on neutron activation analysis. At present, activation analysis is applied in matters ranging from analysis of the highly pure substance in a laser photoconductive tube to the study of the cause of death of the female corpse at Mawangdui and from the monitoring of environmental contamination to the analysis of criminal evidence by the Public Security Department, and in scientific research in the areas of agriculture, industry, medicine, archeology, environmental protection, geological survey and other scientific studies.

## WAN LI ATTENDS ANHUI MEETING TO DISCUSS PRODUCTION DROP

OW070946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0318 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 7 August--According to XINHUA reporter You Qi, the production situation on the industrial front in Anhui Province during the first quarter was bad, with the total output value dropping below the same period of last year and the local revenue income also decreasing. To probe the cause of the production drop during the first quarter, the provincial CCP committee not long ago called some of the model workers and trade union cadres to a forum. Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, participated in the discussion. Participating comrades analyzed the causes of the production drop, one being that the bonus was handed out improperly. Instead of playing the role of stimulating production, the bonus aggravated contradictions among workers, resulting in estrangement from each other and hampering production.

Comrade Zhang Bin, vice chairman of the trade union council at the Hefei Municipal Chemical Industrial Bureau, described a unique situation. He said: Production of chemical industrial departments in Hefei Municipality during the first quarter increased by 18 percent over the same period of last year, overfulfilling the profit delivery plan by 20 percent. Most of the major products have overfulfilled the quarterly production plans by a wide margin, including caustic soda, pure alkaline, carbide, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer, farm insecticide and rubber tires; the quality of four kinds of products also reached the advanced level at home. Upon hearing this, Comrade Wan Li said: "Please go slow a bit. You people reported an upward swing in production while all others experienced a production drop during the first quarter. Could you elaborate on your experience more fully?"

Comrade Zhang Bin replied: "Besides the fact that our leading group has remained strong, we have also adopted a measure whereby a bonus is taken out from the amount of overfulfilled profits. Whoever fulfilled the production well and overfulfilled by a greater margin will be given a greater amount of bonus. Thus, impetus has been given to the enthusiasm of workers and staff members, and everyone competed to fulfill or overfulfill the planned targets.

Comrade Wan Li asked: "How do you people give out the bonus?"

Comrade Zhang Bin answered: "We do not decide on awards through discussion but by the method of computation."

Comrade Wan Li asked: "What is the disadvantage of deciding on awards through discussion?"

Comrade Zhang Bin said: "In the past, we enforced a comprehensive method of deciding on awards through discussion, the purpose of which was to differentiate the amount of work done and also the work quality. As a result, every aspect was taken into consideration, including output, quality, raw material consumption, attitude toward study and response to instruction. The result of the decision on awards infuriated everyone and caused bickering. In order to solve the problems of deciding on awards through discussion and also the contradictions of going after the bonus, we had to reduce the amount of bonus to be given out and narrow the gap of the amounts of bonus so that everyone would get some bonus. This kind of bonus did not exactly take into consideration production quality. Those who produced well were angry when they received it; others who did not produce so well thought that it represented some sort of subsidy they were entitled to. As a result, the bonus did not play a leverage role in promoting production.



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Comrade Wan Li then asked: "How did you people compute the bonus?"

Comrade Zhang Bin said: "The method of computation is to give scores of those who fulfilled or overfulfilled various economic and technical targets; scores will be given to those who fulfilled the targets. Those who overfulfilled will be given additional scores proportionally; no scores will be given to those who failed to fulfill, and in some cases scores were deducted from them. The computation is done monthly, and this method is better than deciding on awards through discussion. Those who scored high marks will receive a bigger bonus and those who scored poorly will receive a smaller bonus. From the amount of bonus one received, we can see how big or small a contribution an individual made to the state. This way, the difference in the amount of bonus received by individuals may be as great as 20 yuan. But nobody would gripe." After hearing all this attentively, Comrade Wan Li said thoughtfully: "It is a good thing that some of the comrades dared to express different opinions, and they should be protected. But people must make an analysis of all kinds of opinions, distinguish between right and wrong and between correctness and incorrectness."

#### ANHUI COUNTY ARRESTS LEADING CADRES' SONS FOR GANG FIGHTING

OW071305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hefei, 7 August--Applying the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" and acting in accordance with legal procedures, the public security departments of Guangde County, Anhui Province, recently arrested and detained a number of gang leaders who gathered followers to make disturbances and take part in gang fights. Several detainees' parents are leading cadres of county departments and bureaus. Armed with knives, these gang leaders acted wildly in defiance of the law and discipline, created disturbances in the county seat and antagonized vast numbers of people. The news that the public security departments were to arrest the gang leaders, particularly the sons of the leading cadres, shocked the whole county. Some people even asked the departments: "Are you out of your mind to touch those influential people?"

Nonetheless, the county's public security department was determined to implement the principle that "everyone is equal before the law" and to act according to the law regardless whose sons were involved. The county CCP committee also persuaded these leading cadres to take the matter correctly and to surrender their erring children to the police at their own initiative. Lei Xinglong, Standing Committee member of the county CCP committee and director of the county people's militia department, was at that time recuperating in a hospital outside the county. When he learned that his son had committed the grave mistake of taking part in gang fights, he immediately went to the phone and demanded that his son be sternly punished. On the day of the arrest, he returned to the county seat and went to the county party secretary and revolutionary committee chairman to conduct self-criticism. He said that by failing to teach his children properly he had neglected his public duty and that he was unworthy of the trust of the party and masses. On the second day, he personally visited the young commune member in the countryside who was wounded by his son and conveyed his apologies and sympathy.

Dong Xueliang is a veteran cadre who joined the revolution in 1938. After his son was arrested, he wrote a letter to the county public security bureau that said this lesson has made him keenly aware that parents have the obligation of not only providing for their children but also of educating them.

The parents are to blame for bringing up unworthy children. The healthy growth of their children is a matter affecting the social and political stability, the progress of the four modernizations and the future of the country and nation. As veteran party members, we must particularly bear in mind the important obligations concerning our children's education. He also wrote to his son, exhorting him to frankly confess his mistakes, mend his ways and turn over a new leaf.

The county's forestry bureau director, Zhang Xianguo, also adopted a correct attitude toward the punishment given his son. In addition, following his son's release, he immediately called a "home meeting" to give his son an education in the revolutionary traditions.

Local cadres and people are happy about how the situation has developed. They have said: The county party committee has shown itself perfectly impartial, the public security department has enforced the law strictly and the leading cadres are asking more of themselves and have refrained from unduly protecting their children. Now we can stop this unhealthy trend and do something about children's education. Following the example of the leading cadres, some youngsters taking part in gang fights went to the public security bureau, police stations of other departments concerned at their own initiative to confess their wrongdoings. In addition, some parents took the initiative to look for their sons and sent them to police stations for self-criticism. Now, the social order of the Guangde County seat is a far cry from the past.

#### MURDERER EXECUTED IN SHANGHAI FOLLOWING MASS RALLY

OW080420 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The Luan District People's Court held a meeting at the Luan stadium this afternoon to announce a death sentence for criminal (Xu Xianglin) who committed robbery and murder. Over 2,000 people attended the meeting, including workers of the Shanghai electromotive meter plant and the Shanghai No 3 wristwatch plant, students and teachers of (Linsen) middle school, representatives of local residents and family members of (Han Renyao) and (Huang Jiedong), the two victims. After his arrest by the public security organ and confronted with a host of material witnesses and evidence, criminal (Xu Xianglin) denied that he committed the crimes. A review by the Luan District People's Procuratorate, however, substantiated his crimes and it was decided that charges be presented to the people's court.

On 23 June a court presided over by a judge with two people's assessors was opened in Luan District to hear the case of (Xu Xianglin), who committed robbery and murder. After going through the prosecution and defense process and other legal procedures involving a presentation by the accused, the court handed down a death sentence on criminal (Xu Xianglin) for robbery and murder. The accused, who did not agree with the verdict, filed an appeal with the municipal intermediate people's court within the 10-day period granted by law. On 19 July the municipal intermediate people's court of second instance heard (Xu Xianglin's) robbery and murder case. A court composed of a chief judge and two other judges sustained the original verdict and dismissed (Xu Xianglin's) appeal. In accordance with the provisions of our country's law, the finding and verdict by the court of second instance are final in an open trial and cannot be appealed.

The Luan District People's Court, after submitting the case for review to a higher people's court, announced through a judge at today's meeting the death sentence and order for immediate execution.

After the order was read, criminal (Xu Xianglin) was escorted to the execution ground and executed by gunfire. The masses clapped and cheered and voiced unanimous support for the decision of the people's court. They said: A robber and killer such as (Xu Xianglin) must be executed to calm the people's wrath. They pledged to safeguard and abide by the socialist legal system and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

[This same program followed the above report with a 6-minute newsletter describing 23-year-old (Xu Xianglin's) early life. It says he was an abandoned infant taken in by a childless woman who raised him as her own. Spoiled by his adoptive mother, he dreamed of power and wealth "achieved by Chen Ada and Wang Hongwen during the Cultural Revolution." It adds that he led a criminal life during his middle school days and later tried to rob a bank and killed two persons who tried to stop him.]

## BRIEFS

ANHUI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By 15 July, the people in Anhui overfulfilled the task of procuring summer grain by 5.03 percent this year with an increase of 283 million jin over the corresponding period of last year. Thirteen prefectures and municipalities and 51 counties have overfulfilled their tasks. There are 30 million mu of wheat in this province. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 79 HK]

JIANGXI GRAIN MEETING--Entrusted by the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial agriculture bureau, the provincial public health bureau and the provincial grain bureau recently jointly held an emergency meeting on preventing paddy yellowing. This was the province's first special meeting on preventing paddy yellowing since the founding of the PRC. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of departments concerned from Nanchang, Xijian, Gadan, Qingjiang, Fengcheng, Yongxiu, Shanggao, Boyang, Yugan and Xiushui counties. According to incomplete statistics completed in 1977, Nanchang had 150 million jin of yellowing paddy and sold 63.6 million jin of yellowing paddy to the state. According to surveys, the protein content of yellowing paddy decreases by 0.4 percent as compared with normal rice. The fat and starch contents of yellowing paddy decrease by 0.2 percent and 2.4 percent respectively as compared with normal rice. In addition, the yellowing paddy is also detrimental to the people's health. The meeting called for adopting effectively measures to prevent paddy yellowing. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK]

JIANGXI MOBILIZATION RALLY--On the morning of 17 July, 4,000 armymen and people from the province and municipality held a mobilization rally at the Jiangxi theater on learning from the heroic models in the border war self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam. The No 2 subgroup of the heroic model report group in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam took part in the mobilization rally. (Jiang Guizhi), director of the Political Department of the Jiangxi Military District, introduced all the members of the report group. Also present were Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Xin Junjie, (Li Mingqing), Yang Shangkui, Chen Yi, (Li Hua), (Wang Lingde), (Yang Guxin), Luo Mengwen, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Pan Shiyan, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, (Wu Ping), (Zhang Dahai), Wang Xianwen, (Wang Zhongping) and (Wang Mingheng), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the province and municipality and the provincial CPPCC. Li Zugen, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, also took part. Ma Jikong, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered the welcoming speech. Xin Junjie, Standing Committee members of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Military District, also spoke. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 HK]



GUANGXI CALLS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION, ECONOMY

HK070353 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] According to a report by Guangxi RIBAO, the Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 2 August. Conveying the spirit of the National Work Conference on Increasing Production and Practicing Economy on the Industry and Communications Front, Zhou Guangchun, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, called on the broad masses of staff and workers throughout the region to extensively and deeply unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy and to fulfill and overfulfill this year's industrial production plan to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with outstanding successes. (Huang Jia), chairman of the regional economic committee, presided over the telephone conference, which was attended by responsible comrades of the regional economic, planning and capital construction committees, the regional finance and trade office as well as the relevant regional-level bureaus. Also participating in the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties in charge of industry and communications work as well as those of Liuzhou Railroad Bureau and the region's major factories and mines.

Comrade Zhou Guangchun said: "The National Work Conference on Increasing Production and Practicing Economy on the Industry and Communications Front convoked by the State Council in Chengdu, Sichuan has already concluded victoriously. At the conference, Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian and other central leading comrades heard reports and gave important instructions. Kang Shien, vice premier of the State Council, made a summing up report at the conference, where Sichuan Province, Shanghai Municipality, Hangzhou Municipality, Daqing, the Capital Iron and Steel Company and many other advanced units introduced their experiences. The conference implemented this year's plan to increase production and practice economy as well as arranged the region's prospective work. It was indeed a successful conference. The conscientious study of the spirit of the conference, the comparison and examination of our work as well as the summation and exchange of experiences will all play a great role in fulfilling this year's industrial production plan and in motivating our region's movement to increase production and practice economy."

In conveying the progressive experiences of fraternal provinces and cities, Comrade Zhou Guangchun then listed the following five tasks:

First, it is necessary to fulfill this year's industrial production plan by achieving in the next 5 months at least a 12-percent increase in industrial output over last year's corresponding period.

Second, it is necessary to raise product quality, enhance variety and improve packaging.

Third, a sustained effort must be made to practice economy and expedite the pace of production in the course of practicing economy.

Fourth, it is necessary to enlarge the autonomous rights of enterprises to bring the activism of staff and workers into play.

Fifth, by strengthening the party's ideological and organizational leadership over production, it is necessary to integrate planned regulations with market regulations, perfect the leading groups of enterprises, intensify the building of the ranks of staff and workers, improve the quality of their training and education, establish all kinds of management systems and conscientiously sum up and popularize all advanced experiences in production.

Comrade Zhou Guangchun pointed out: "Under the inspiration of the spirit of the plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the situation throughout the country and the region is excellent. As a result, the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the whole society and particularly the countryside has imposed a new demand on the industry and communications front.

"At present, the supply of many commodities is falling short of market demand. We must therefore go all out, grasp production well in a down-to-earth manner and shift our major efforts to production, increasing production and practicing economy."

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Comrade Zhou Guangchun finally called the broad masses of staff and workers of the whole region to resolutely carry through the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, adamantly carry out the series of guidelines and policies on readjusting the national economy, seriously study the experiences of fraternal provinces, cities and autonomous regions as well as those of progressive units in production, take a further step to extensively and deeply launch the movement to increase production and practice economy to greet the 30th national day by fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's national plan.

#### HENAN CONCLUDES AGRICULTURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK080129 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] A work conference on agricultural production, convened by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, concluded on 5 August after 11 days in session. The meeting seriously conveyed and studied the important speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian delivered at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and the relevant central documents on further launching farmland capital construction.

The meeting discussed and formulated plans for farmland capital construction next winter and spring, together with plans for increasing summer grain production next year. The closing ceremony was attended by Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei and Wang Shucheng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee.

Comrade Liu Jie delivered a summation speech. He said: "The majority of areas and departments in Henan have now started to shift their work focus. We have already scored very great success in carrying out this great strategic principle. In agriculture, we have achieved the first bumper summer harvest since the shift of the work focus." Liu Jie went on to speak on the importance of carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way. [passage indistinct]

Liu Jie emphasized: "We must realize that the poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four runs very deep. We must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in close connection with the reality of the four modernizations, and get rid of various erroneous ideas and muddled views." Liu Jie also stressed the importance of stepping up tending of the autumn crops and reaping a bumper autumn harvest.

He continued: "It is very important to rectify party style. What people most object to now is the problem of privilege-seeking, factionalism, bureaucratism and ineffectiveness of certain cadres. Hence, we must pay serious attention to the question of party style. We must vigorously advocate the revival and carrying forward of the party's fine traditions of struggling hard amid difficulties and sharing weal and woe with the masses. We must strengthen party spirit and eliminate factionalism. Lin Biao and the gang of four incited and made use of factionalism to split the party and masses.

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"This did serious harm in Henen, which must certainly not be underestimated. Factionalism and party spirit are diametrically opposed to each other. The fundamental harm done by factionalism is that it opposes the party's correct line.

"Factionalism is the great enemy which sabotages our unity and pursuit of the four modernizations. We must fully understand the importance, complexity, and arduous and long-term nature of the work of eliminating factionalism.

"We must resolutely wipe out factionalism. The key to doing this lies in the leadership. Only if there is no factionalism among the leading cadres can the factionalism among the masses be (?reduced). We must teach the party members to attach importance to party spirit and the overall situation and to unite to carry out the four modernizations." [passage indistinct]

#### BRIEFS

HUBEI MACHINE BUILDING--In May 1979, the output value of the machine-building industry in Hubei increased by 16 percent compared to April, while in June the output value increased by 13.8 percent compared to May. The output value in the second quarter increased by 31.8 percent over the first quarter with profits prominently increasing, while the quality of products improved steadily. The few boiler factories in Wuhan increased their output by 2.25 times from January to June over the corresponding period of last year with higher quality. This year, the Hubei Machine-Building Bureau trained 400 factory managers and directors of production offices and 700 personnel for managing technology. In the first half of this year, the coke consumed for each ton of metal and oil was reduced by 8 kg over the corresponding period of last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 79 HK]

HUNAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE--Recently, the Hunan Cultural and Education Office, the Hunan Economic Committee, the Hunan National Defense Industry Office and the Hunan Federation of Trade Unions jointly held an education conference of the factories and mines throughout the province to discuss and study the issue of developing the education of the staff and workers of the factories and mines. The participants listened to the experiences of the (Jiangnan) machinery works and held that the (Jiangnan) machinery works have set an example of grasping education to realize the four modernizations. The conference revealed that there are now 14,000 study courses in the province with the participation of 570,000 staff and workers. There are also 380 spare-time universities including the television university with the participation of 14,000 students. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jul 79 HK]

HUNAN HYBRID RICE FORUM--From 16 to 23 July, the Chinese Agricultural Scientific Research Institute and the Hunan Agricultural Scientific Research Institute held a scientific research forum in Yizhang County on the hybrid early rice in the five southern provinces. Taking part in the forum were responsible comrades and scientific research personnel from the agricultural scientific research institutes in Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, (De) County and Hunan. Since 1977, the people in Yizhang County have reaped a bumper harvest by using hybrid rice to grow early rice. The participants pointed out that in developing hybrid early rice, it is necessary to adapt to the local conditions and not do things in a rigid way regardless of the conditions. While the forum was proceeding, the Hunan on-the-spot meeting on hybrid early rice was also held in Yizhang County. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jul 79 HK]



VICE MINISTER LUO SHUZHEN AT NEI MONGGOL CELEBRATIONS

SK070929 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter and Nei Monggol RIBAO's reporter, a horsemanship performance was given on the morning of 1 August at the horse racing stadium in Hohhot Municipality of this autonomous region for the report group of heroes and models in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The group had returned to Hohhot Municipality after giving lectures on its experiences in various leagues, municipalities, banners, counties and localities where the PLA units were stationed. Accompanying the report group of heroes and models at the performance were Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Yun Shiyang, Huang Hou, (Zhang Debin), (Bu He), (Jiang Yi), (Zhang Rugang), (Dong Ruqiang), (Song Guozhu) and (Ji Shanhe), responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organizations; Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng and Yang Lingde, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; and (Zhu Lin), (Lin Jiean), (Li Jingyuan) and (Wang Hulin), responsible comrades of the Hohhot municipal party, government and army organizations. Among other comrades attending the performance was Luo Shuzhen, vice minister of posts and telecommunications.

After the performance all members of the hero-model report group and the responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Hohhot Municipality shook hands with the performers to congratulate their successful performance. In the evening the cultural work team of the Political Department of Nei Monggol Military District held a soiree to welcome the report group of heroes and models in the self-defensive counterattack and to celebrate the 1 August Army Day. Rich and varied literary and art programs were presented.

KONG FEI SPEAKS ON PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN NEI MONGGOL

SK080759 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Chengyuan), in order to promote the patriotic public health campaign, on 28 July, Kong Fei, secretary of the Nei Monggol regional party committee and chairman of the patriotic public health campaign committee, (Bu He), first secretary of the Hohhot municipal party committee, and other leading comrades inspected the environmental and food sanitation of some key units in Hohhot Municipality and commended or criticized each of them as appropriate. After visiting the students' dormitories and dining halls of Nei Monggol University, Kong Fei and other leading comrades pointed out that their sanitation work was poor, lavatories and corridors were not clean and the dormitories were dark and dirty. They said that these problems must be discussed and improved conscientiously.

Kong Fei and other leading comrades were quite satisfied with the sanitary conditions of Nei Monggol normal school and they pointed out that the sanitation work here is better than at Nei Monggol University. The steamers used in the dining halls here, which save coal and oil, are up to the sanitary standards and should be publicized throughout universities and colleges.

After the inspection concluded, leaders in the region and Hohhot Municipality held a symposium in which they stated that: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the sanitation work in Hohhot Municipality has been greatly improved. However, there still is a long way to go in order to meet the demands of the central authorities.

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We should intensify propaganda and educational work to enable people to become accustomed to paying attention to hygiene and sanitation. We should mobilize the masses to kill flies and do a good job in food and environmental sanitation.

#### NEI MONGGOL HOLDS REGIONAL POWER INDUSTRY WORK CONFERENCE

SK070946 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to Nei Monggol RIBAO reporter (Ma Yugeng) and our station's reporter (Zhou Huayu), in accordance with the guidelines of the work conference of the autonomous regional party committee and that of the national power industry, the recently held regional power industry work conference advanced a preliminary plan for our region's power industry to carry out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy in the next 3 years, thus further implementing the production and construction tasks of the power industry for this year. The conference called on the broad masses of staff and workers to aim high and have lofty ambitions, carry out the movement to increase production and economize in a deepgoing manner, do a good job in their various works in an all-round way, speed up the development of the power industry and be a vanguard in achieving the four modernizations. Kong Fei, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and (Wu Lai), vice chairman of the regional economic commission, attended the conference and made important speeches.

Our region has extremely rich coal deposits from east to west and is therefore in a favorable position to develop pit-head power bases. The state pins great hope on us to exploit our power resources. Following the downfall of the gang of four, our region has achieved new developments in power production and construction and the standard of enterprise management has been raised continuously. But due to the long sabotage and interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four, at present the power industry is still far from meeting the needs of national economic development and the contradiction between supply and demand is becoming increasingly acute. Projects for generating, supplying and using electric power are not in balance, the structure of the power network and the locations of power stations are not all rational and the development of power construction in pastoral areas, border areas and (?three-old areas) [San Lao Qu] has been slow. To solve these problems as quickly as possible, after conscientious study of the party documents, comrades participating in the conference formulated a preliminary plan for our region's power industry to carry out the policy of readjustment. They are determined to work hard for 3 years to perfect the existing network.

#### TIANJIN RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENING LABOR PROTECTION

HK040206 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Tianjin RIBAO 25 July short commentary: "We should Strengthen Labor Protection for the Staff and Workers"]

[Excerpts] Strengthening the work of labor protection, promoting production safety and protecting the safety and health of the staff and workers are the consistent principles of our party and the basic principles in managing socialist enterprises.

Since liberation, the industry, communications and capital construction departments and units in our city have done a great deal of labor protection work.

Before 1966, the rate of workers who died or were seriously injured in accidents while on duty in our city's factories and enterprises fell to 0.34 per 1,000 compared to the rate of 10 per 1,000 in the years just following liberation. Later, however, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the organizations and organs concerned with labor protection were weakened and the regulations and systems sabotaged. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, the party Central Committee and State Council have attached great importance to labor protection work and have clearly laid down principles and policies for it. The municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a special work conference on production safety in the second half of last year. Factories and enterprises did a great deal of work in this aspect. From January to May this year, the rate of workers who died while on duty was reduced by 7.3 percent as compared with last year's same period. The rate had begun to rise again, however, in June. The falling accident rate did not mean, however, that no accidents had taken place. According to this year's statistics on workers who have died of work-related accidents, we find that a great number are young workers. We should pay special attention to the fact that there have been recurrences of the same kinds of accidents. This is due to the fact that we have not thoroughly eradicated the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and that leading cadres in certain departments and units have not properly handled the relations of dialectical unity between safety and production. People have overlooked safety, not put the organs concerned with safety techniques on a sound basis and not implemented the safety system. They have not adopted effective measures to carry out this work and have not conducted adequate education on safety.

In readjusting the national economy, we should strive to improve labor conditions in connection with technical reform. We must do well in taking precautions against dust and gas, continuously improve the standard of safety management and seriously struggle against deaths or injuries caused by accidents and the danger done by dust or gas.

All department and enterprise units must establish and put on a sound basis the essential organs concerned with safety work. There must be people responsible for safety production from factories and workshops down to shifts and groups. We must overcome the phenomenon of having no one responsible for this work. Not only should we seriously observe and implement the decrees and regulations concerning labor protection, but also clearly understand our own duties and be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. Actions must be taken to locate the leadership responsibility for all accidents causing deaths of staff and workers resulting from serious bureaucratism, dereliction of duty and neglect of safety in production. Disciplinary and criminal sanctions must be applied when necessary. We must commend and reward those who do well in promoting precautions against dust and gas.

We must continuously conduct safety education among staff and workers. This is one of the important conditions for preventing the recurrence of accidents and insuring safety in production. It is an essential part of seriously implementing the party's principles and doing labor protection work well. We must step up ideological education and professional study on safety production among the leading cadres who are in charge of both safety and production work and strengthen professional training among the cadres who are in charge of safety techniques.



## HONG KONG JOURNAL ON DISAPPEARANCE OF BIG-CHARACTER POSTERS

HK060801 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 22, 1 Aug 79 pp 16-17 HK

[Article by Szu Pa-tung: "Why Is There Only One Democracy Wall Left?"]

[Excerpts] We recently set off from Hong Kong to visit Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Jinan, Qingdao, Beijing, Tianjin, Lanzhou, Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing and Wuhan. We personally saw that the economy in all places has become more active than the past and that there has been considerable progress. The current political atmosphere is also relatively good as compared with last March and April. However, there is a puzzling situation. Apart from the big-character posters on the Democracy Wall in Xidan which is still preserved in Beijing, big-characters can hardly be found in any other cities. Is it because only the citizens in Beijing have views on state affairs? Are the people of all other cities satisfied with all the manifestations of the government? We were baffled.

However, we finally found the answer.

We managed to find the former Democracy Wall in Tianjin. Today the wall has been thoroughly cleaned and a plaque with the notice "stick no bills" has been put up. The place for putting up big-character posters in front of the Lanzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee has been greatly reduced and the only big-character poster left was already a fragment. In Xian, the appearance of the original Democracy Wall near the posts and telecommunications building in the central city has been changed beyond recognition and there was no room for the big-character posters. In Wuhan, the wall on Jiangnan Road where people used to put up big-character posters has been whitewashed and a huge slogan has been painted on the wall.

It was said that after the CCP Central Committee issued document No 24 last March, many cities launched the movement of "cleaning the city." Hence the big-character posters suffered a misfortune and could no longer find a foothold. It is now known who actually initiated the method. However, the way that Hangzhou Municipality handled the big-character posters seemed to have even more special features.

One of my relatives in Hangzhou said: Hangzhou used to have its own Democracy Wall. It was the large wall on the left side of the People's Hall on Yanan Road near the municipal emporium. Big and small-character posters were put up in other crowded areas and bus terminals. Later, however, Hangzhou issued six notices at the end of last March and all the big-character posters were eliminated and the democracy wall was whitewashed. However, the municipal authorities left a gleam of hope for big-character posters. They stipulated that big-character posters may be put up on a wall near the open-air cinema on Gongren Road, but they are forbidden on all other places. What kind of a wall is that? My relative took me there. It was just a small piece of wall. The plaster in some spots has peeled off and the yellow mortar is exposed. I think even the world's stickiest adhesive cannot adhere to this wall. Relatively few people pass this place and it is cold and desolate with no street lights at night. Therefore nobody has ever put up any big-character posters on this wornout wall. However, it has now become a legitimate place for putting up big-character posters. Is it not a great idea? It is really too clever!

The matter is very clear. The reason that big-character posters can hardly be found in any other cities apart from Beijing is not because people do not have any deep thoughts and feelings to write about, but because there is no wall for them to put up their big-character posters or it is very difficult to put them even though there is a wall.

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As compared with the democracy walls in all other places, the one in Xidan in Beijing may be regarded as an unusually fortunate one. To whom should it be attributed? I certainly hope that it is not because it was exposed to international view that this is the only remaining private plot for public opinion that has escaped unscathed

Beijing City was under a scorching sun at noon on 8 July. However, I found that there were still many people standing in front of the Democracy Wall in Xidan reading the big-character posters. I spent 2 hours or so and read all the big-character posters put up in the past few days. According to my view, most of the opinions put forward by the big-character posters may be considered by the people in power. Some of the views and standpoints may be incorrect, but I think they may still serve as reference materials and give enlightenment in a negative way. The kind of big-character posters demanding that Carter intervene into Chinese affairs which appeared several months ago cannot be found again. Those big-character posters are certainly incorrect. Big-character posters which slander and frame charges against other people are also intolerable. However, we must not give up eating for fear of choking, and we should not generalize from some particular cases. I saw a mimeographed small-character poster entitled "A Letter to Comrade Peng Zhen." I was told that the writer of the poster Wang Lishan was the one who wrote the renowned poem "Fierce-Browed, I Draw My Sword" during the Tiananmen incident. In the small-character poster, Wang Lishan put forward some acute problems and views regarding China's legal system. They have made people do some serious thinking. For instance, the writer put forward the opinion that "it is not a crime to make any kind of speech." The view merits people's consideration and discussion. The writer noted:

"While people are conducting research and explorations in various ideological and cultural spheres, particularly in the social sciences sphere, and when they discover any problems, draw any conclusions and put forward any views (especially the problems discovered, conclusions drawn and views put forward by those people who have truly conducted scientific explorations or have conducted explorations with a scientific attitude but cannot instantly get complete and accurate scientific results), who can possibly judge immediately whether they are 'revolutionary' or 'counterrevolutionary' at all?"

Therefore, the writer believes that these people should not be charged for their speeches.

It seems that the view sounds reasonable. Practice in the past 20 years or so has demonstrated that many people charged for their speeches, including the "rightists" who put forward views to the Chinese communists, Peng Dehuai and Zhang Zhixin, were all wronged. However, some people who made some very incorrect speeches, including those people who practically transmitted and preached all kinds of incorrect views of Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, Lin Biao and the gang of four, were not regarded as convicts charged for their speeches in the past years. On the contrary, many have climbed to high posts simply because they were mouthpieces and yes-men. Therefore, it is absurd to convict somebody for his speech, and it is probably a gross mistake to unscrupulously label various speeches as "counterrevolutionary".

Is it not a good thing that big-character posters like this have appeared on the Democracy Wall?

Why have the big-character posters been regarded as something as fearful as fierce floods and savage beasts in the eyes of some people?

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